

# **CITY OF MILWAUKEE 2001 PUBLIC SAFETY REPORT**

## **INTRODUCTION**

The Milwaukee Fire and Police Commission began publishing an annual summary and analysis of major crimes reported in the City of Milwaukee in 1983. Since then, the report has expanded to include data on other cities of comparable size, and Public Safety responses other than responses to crime. It cannot, however, report all the prevention, community assistance, informational, and other functions performed by our Fire and Police Departments. The report is available on-line, at the Commission Web site (<http://milwaukee.gov/fpc>).

The main focus of this report remains the eight categories of crime which are referred to in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) annual *Uniform Crime Report* (UCR) as Index, or Part I Crimes. These crimes were chosen by the FBI because of their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, likelihood of being reported to the police, and because they are crimes that can be uniformly defined. They are the four violent crimes against persons of homicide, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault; and the four property crimes of burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. With the exception of arson, each criminal event is recorded only once, according to a hierarchy of seriousness. That is, in an event such as a robbery where the victim is killed, only the homicide is recorded. However, all arsons are recorded. Each discussion of a specific index crime begins with the UCR definition.

Each discussion includes data by Aldermanic District and comparisons to other cities of similar size. Appendices provide summaries for each Aldermanic District, each of the city's 218 census tracts, and comparison cities. Aldermanic District and census tract tables show reported crimes, including those subsequently determined by the Milwaukee Police Department to be unfounded or baseless. City-wide totals in each category, and the comparison with other cities, exclude baseless reports, as does the UCR.

District and tract reports count incidents as initially recorded. In addition to corrections for reports determined to be unfounded, UCR review may determine, for example, that an incident first recorded as a sexual assault should be more appropriately counted as aggravated or simple assault. Therefore, UCR category totals will differ from totals shown by Aldermanic District or census tract, which are available only in uncorrected form.

The data source for Milwaukee crime data is monthly crime summaries generated by the Milwaukee Police Department. Crimes are counted in the month they become known to the MPD, which may not be the month or even the year they were committed. Data on comparison cities are from the UCR 2001 *Preliminary Annual Release*, dated June 24, 2002. Final UCR reports, to be published later in the year, may show small differences in some counts.

The data source for fire and emergency medical services is monthly Operational Reports generated by the Milwaukee Fire Department. Additional data were provided by the Fire Education Unit. Appendix B shows fires and rate per 1,000 population for each Milwaukee Aldermanic District.

We use Aldermanic Districts as the geographic base for this report because they are administratively meaningful units with similar population size. This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992, based on the 1990 Census. Prior to re-districting, there were sixteen Aldermanic Districts. Aldermanic District figures given in this report can not be compared to data prior to 1992. Re-districting based on the 2000 Census is in process.

Appendix D is a summary of crime reports by individual census tract, making it possible for readers to compile statistics for areas of specific interest. However, where a crime occurs may not be where either the victim or perpetrator lives.

In comparisons across time or between geographic areas, a rate rather than a volume is used. A rate is simply a means of leveling or equalizing data. It is customary, when comparing large geographic units such as cities or states, to use a 100,000 population base for crime rates. In the comparison of aldermanic districts, which have an average population of about 35,000, crime rates have been based on a per 10,000 population base. The discussion of fires uses rates per 1,000 population, as this is how national figures are expressed. The Fire and Police Commission previously used the 1990 Census count of 628,088 to compute rates. The 2000 Census counted Milwaukee's population at 596,974, and showed that some Aldermanic Districts had increased in population while others decreased. All rates in this publication are based on 2000 Census counts. Comparison cities are those within 10% of Milwaukee's population in the 2000 Census.

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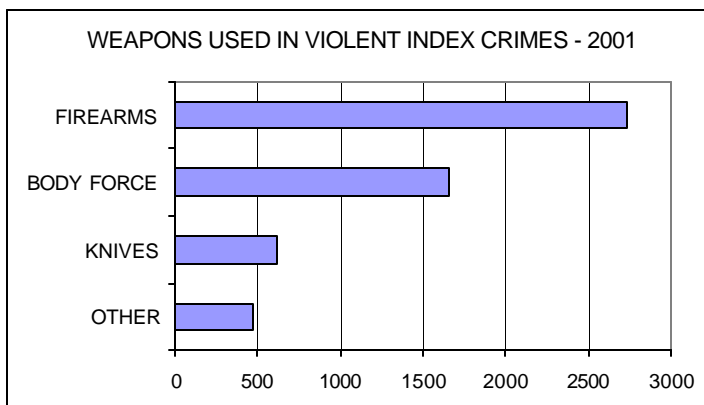
A note for readers familiar with statistical techniques: Each aldermanic district was compared with the remainder of the city for each crime using the chi-square statistic, and considered not significantly different if  $p > 0.01$ .  $p$  values are shown on Aldermanic District summaries in Appendix C. The same method was used to compare crime data for other cities with Milwaukee.

## **MILWAUKEE CRIME TRENDS 2001**

In 2001, 46,335 Index crimes and 33,900 other crimes were reported to the Milwaukee Police Department. The number of crimes reported is important because every report must be investigated by the Police Department. Excluding Index crime reports which were determined after investigation to be unfounded, and making other corrections as noted in the Introduction, results in a final tally of 46,201 Index crimes, 4% more than the previous year. (Table I)

All Index categories except homicide include attempts in the number of reports; attempted homicides are counted as aggravated assaults. There were decreases in robbery, aggravated assault, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Theft other than motor vehicles accounts for more than half the Index total.

Property crimes (burglary, theft, auto theft, and arson) were 88% of the Index. Violent crimes against persons (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) were 12%, with robbery accounting for more than half of violent Index crimes.



Firearms were used in two-thirds of homicides, and in half of all violent Index crimes. Body force was the most common weapon in forcible rapes, and was used in more than one-quarter of robberies and aggravated assaults. Weapons other than body force were reported in just under three-quarters of violent Index crimes in 2001.

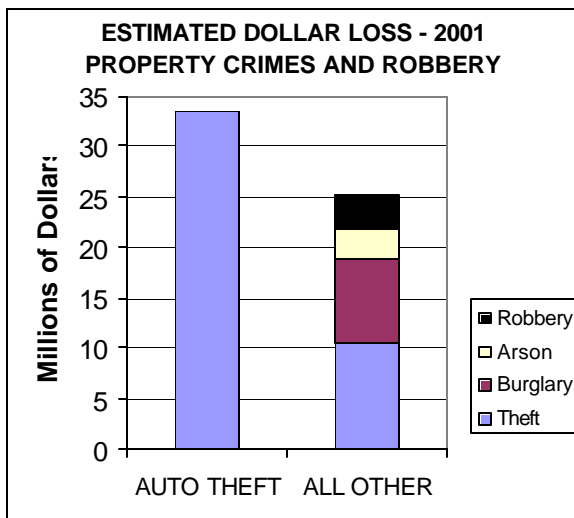
For UCR purposes, law enforcement agencies clear or solve an offense when at least one person is arrested, charged, and turned over to the court for prosecution. Several crimes may be cleared by the arrest of one person, while the arrest of several persons may clear only one offense. Clearances and arrests are presented in the discussion of each crime.

5,797 Index crimes were cleared by arrest or exceptional means in 2001, a clearance rate of 12.5%. Thirty-six percent of violent Index crimes and nine percent of property Index crimes were cleared. A clearance by Aexceptional means≡ is recorded when an element beyond the control of the law enforcement agency (such as death of the alleged offender) precludes filing formal charges. 9,864 arrests had Index crimes as primary charges. (Table XIII) Clearances are counted when they occur. Therefore, 2001 includes clearances and arrests for some crimes committed in previous years, and future years will include some clearances and arrests for crimes committed in 2001.

The largest categories of non-index crime reports are Simple Assault (battery) and Criminal Damage

(Vandalism). Other non-Index crimes include weapons offenses, narcotics and drug offenses, prostitution, disorderly conduct, driving while intoxicated and other liquor law violations, and juvenile curfew violations. Reports and arrests in many of these categories result from police working with neighborhood groups to eliminate drug and vice activity. Data are provided in the sections of this report titled A Non-Index Crimes and A Crime Clearances.

The MPD reported 307 non-fatal assaults on officers in the performance of their duties during 2001, a large increase from 204 the previous year. Department reports indicate that in these assaults, most assailants used only their own bodies (hands, feet, etc.). The largest number of assaults involved officers handling prisoners or making arrests. Almost two-thirds of the assaults took place in the ten hours from 6 pm to 4 am.



Estimated dollar loss from property crimes and the violent crime of robbery was \$58.6 million, about 3% higher than 2000. Motor vehicle theft accounted for more than half of total dollar loss.

Motor vehicle theft had the largest average dollar loss per incident, \$7,900. Arson averaged \$6,500, and burglary \$1,260. Larceny theft had the lowest average loss, \$410. Robbery, a crime of violence, averaged \$1,150.

The MPD also responds to many non-criminal matters such as traffic accidents and noise complaints.

In addition, the MPD provides traffic control and other services at special events, including summer festivals, and the MPD Harbor Patrol conducts search and rescue missions to aid boaters in difficulty on Lake Michigan, as well as patrols during fireworks displays and festivals, to ensure safe boating.

TABLE I ADJUSTED INDEX CRIMES\*  
(After excluding reports determined to be unfounded)

VIOLENT INDEX CRIMES					TOTAL	
YEAR	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	VIOLENT	CHANGE
1991	163	502	4,252	1,311	6,228	-0.9%
1992	146	514	4,334	1,328	6,322	1.5%
1993	156	424	4,022	1,411	6,013	-4.9%
1994	139	429	4,017	1,977	6,562	9.1%
1995	138	370	3,650	2,579	6,737	2.7%
1996	127	293	3,363	2,210	5,993	-11.0%
1997	122	307	3,553	2,636	6,618	10.4%
1998	111	286	2,970	2,528	5,895	-10.9%
1999	124	272	3,134	2,531	6,061	2.8%
2000	121	300	3,021	2,265	5,707	-5.8%
2001	127	295	2,913	2,128	5,463	-4.3%
CHANGE (2000 to 2001)	+5.0%	-1.6%	-3.6%	-6.0%	-4.3%	

PROPERTY INDEX CRIMES					TOTAL	
YEAR	BURGLARY	THEFT	MV THEFT	ARSON	PROPERTY	CHANGE
1991	9,431	28,322	13,570	419	51,742	-1.5%
1992	8,742	26,437	14,241	462	49,882	-3.6%
1993	8,250	25,553	10,615	512	44,930	-9.9%
1994	8,461	25,532	10,686	631	45,310	0.8%
1995	8,366	26,231	11,345	555	46,497	2.6%
1996	7,622	25,948	10,079	597	44,246	-4.8%
1997	6,818	25,954	8,295	457	41,524	-6.2%
1998	7,055	25,846	7,348	585	40,834	-1.7%
1999	6,462	26,124	7,414	498	40,498	-0.8%
2000	6,363	23,949	8,069	524	38,905	-3.9%
2001	6,680	25,712	7,893	453	40,738	4.7%
CHANGE	+5.0%	+7.4%	-2.2%	-13.5%	+4.7%	

\*Final numbers in annual FBI publication ACrime in the United States may differ slightly from MPD releases and this report.

Total Index increased 3.6%, from 44,612 in 2000 to 46,201 in 2001.

### **Aldermanic District Summary of Index Crime Reports**

Table II shows 1999 through 2001 reported Index crimes and rates per 10,000 population, for each of Milwaukee's seventeen aldermanic districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. Previously there were sixteen Aldermanic Districts. Aldermanic District figures given in this report can not be compared to data before 1992, or to our 1992 *Public Safety* publication. Data available at the time of that publication reflected old boundaries for approximately three and one-half months; during that period there was no Aldermanic District 17, so full-year crime report counts for that District were artificially low. Re-districting based on the 2000 Census is currently in progress.

These numbers *include* crime reports later determined to be unfounded or corrected to other categories. Corrected totals are used for the City as a whole in the discussion of each crime, but are not available by Aldermanic District. In some years, a small number of crimes could not be assigned to a specific aldermanic district.

Aldermanic District crime rates have been calculated for population as determined in the 2000 Census, and therefore differ from those shown in the 1999 *Report*<sup>1</sup>. Rates do not take into account factors such as industrial presence or transient traffic due to festivals, conventions, and daily business. Where a crime occurs may not be the home area of either the victim or the perpetrator.

Differences between Aldermanic Districts may reflect a variety of social factors. The variation between Districts is generally greater for crimes of violence than for property crimes. For aggravated assault and robbery, districts with the greatest numbers this year had rates about 12 times higher than districts with the lowest numbers. For burglary and theft, the highest rates were about four times the lowest. In addition, changes in City totals were not equally distributed throughout Aldermanic Districts. For example, while Aggravated Assault decreased 6% City-wide, eight Aldermanic Districts had increases or no change.

Seven Aldermanic Districts reported total Index crimes at rates higher than the 2001 City average of 776 reports per 10,000 population, and seven reported at rates lower than the City average. Districts 2, 3, and 9 were not significantly different from the average, which is equivalent to one report for every 13 people in the City.

The discussion of each crime category includes a table of Aldermanic Districts, and Appendix C provides a summary of Index crime reports for each Aldermanic District. An Aldermanic District map is included in Appendix B, Fires and Fire Deaths.

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<sup>1</sup> The 1990 Census found a total population of 628,088 for the City of Milwaukee. The 2000 Census found a total population of 596,974.

TABLE II INDEX CRIME REPORTS BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population#  
**Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded**

Aldermanic District and Population (2000)	<u>1999</u> <u>No.</u>	2000 <u>No.</u>	2001 <u>No.</u>	2001 <u>Rate</u>
1 34,645	3,059	3,034	3,061	883.5
2 38,510	2,937	2,708	2,928	760.3 ^
3 34,311	2,813	2,447	2,559	745.8 ^
4 34,478	5,020	4,835	5,055	1,466.2
5 36,755	1,659	1,897	2,141	582.5
6 29,884	3,669	3,481	3,891	1,302.0
7 32,248	3,796	3,543	3,302	1,023.9
8 41,206	2,417	2,566	2,675	649.2
9 36,943	2,665	2,643	2,734	740.1 ^
10 32,040	3,130	3,182	2,904	906.4
11 35,356	979	878	1,171	331.2
12 38,298	3,374	3,247	3,328	869.0
13 35,320	1,356	1,180	1,386	392.4
14 34,075	1,746	1,740	1,802	528.8
15 37,957	2,254	2,069	2,060	542.7
16 35,080	1,900	1,820	1,983	565.3
17 29,868	4,034	3,459	3,354	1,122.9
UNSPECIFIED LOCATION		22		
TOTAL 596,974	46,808	44,751	46,334	776.1

^Not significantly different from City-wide rate.

#Rate is computed by dividing population by 10,000, then dividing the number of crimes by that result.

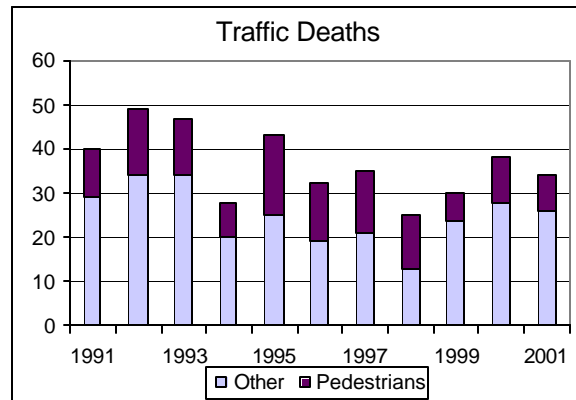
For example (District 1)  $34,645/10,000 = 3.4645$  (number of ten thousands).

Then,  $3,061 \text{ crimes}/3.4645 = 883.5 \text{ crimes per } 10,000$ .

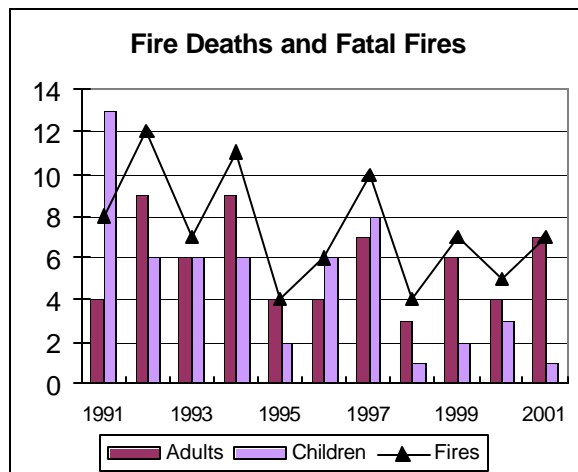
### Deaths Related to Public Safety

Deaths related to public safety in 2001 included 34 traffic deaths, eight fire deaths, 127 homicides, and three justifiable homicides.

The 34 traffic deaths in 2001 included eight pedestrians. Other fatalities were automobile and motorcycle drivers and passengers, and bicyclists. The American Automobile Association reports that nearly half of fatal car-pedestrian accidents nationally involve an alcohol-impaired driver or pedestrian. Pedestrians are at highest risk crossing busy roads, in parking lots, and from turning traffic at intersections. Turning traffic is also a danger to bicyclists.



There were more than 7,000 non-fatal traffic accidents in which people were injured. The Police Department's Safety Division indicates that failure to yield the right of way is a leading cause of traffic accidents, and is a factor in many traffic fatalities.



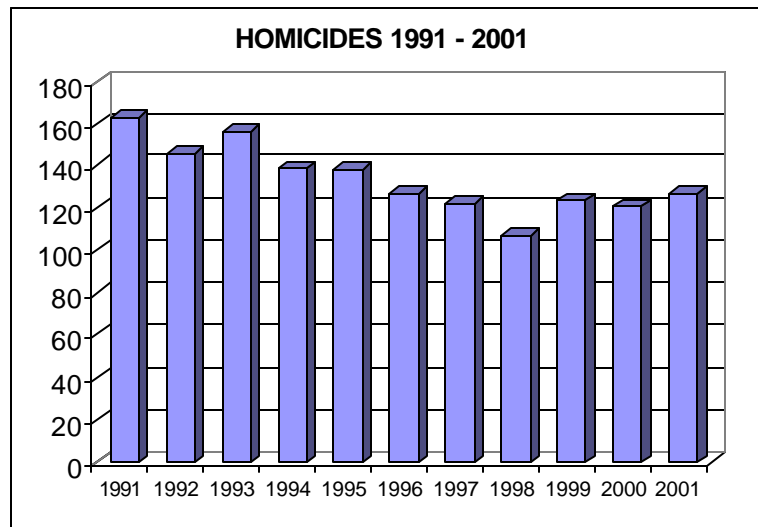
The eight fire deaths occurred in seven fires. Deaths include one two-year-old child, and seven adults aged 23, 38, 60, 62, 67, 81, and 84. Fires may also result in non-fatal injuries or leave residents homeless. The fatal fires occurred in January, February, May, September, and October. Milwaukee's overall fire death rate in 2001 was 1.34 deaths per 100,000 population.

The Survive Alive House, which teaches children how to escape from a fire, has been a major factor in reducing the number of child deaths. In 2001, firefighters conducted 356 Survive Alive programs for more than 16,000 schoolchildren, as well as 69 Sesame Street programs for almost 5,000 pre-schoolers. A variety of adult programs were also presented.

## **Homicide**

Most deaths in the public safety domain result from the Index crime of homicide. The UCR defines homicide as the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. The classification of an offense as a homicide is based on police investigation as opposed to any decision of a court, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. Deaths caused by negligence or accident are not included. Attempts or assaults to kill are classified as aggravated assaults.

Milwaukee had 131 reported homicides in 2001, of which three were classified as justifiable, not included in national statistics, and one was determined to be self-inflicted. Justifiable homicides included two men killed by citizens in self-defense (one shot, one stabbed), and one shot by a Milwaukee Police Department officer. Homicide is the least frequent Index crime, accounting for much less than 1% of the Index total.



Many homicides arose from arguments. Alcohol was often a factor. Homicides also often involve persons who are believed to be drug users or dealers, or gang members, or who are engaged in criminal behavior such as robbery at the time of the homicide. In many cases, more than one of these factors were present. Almost half of the victims knew their assailants, in some cases as family members.

A firearm, usually a handgun, was used in 94 homicides (below), including two of those found justifiable. Knives or cutting instruments were the weapons in 13 homicides, including one found justifiable, and the remainder involved body force, blunt instruments, or other weapons. Four children age 14 or younger were killed by firearms, and six by child abuse. Seven of the children were age two or younger. Twelve youths aged 15 to 17 were killed by firearms.

Three-quarters of firearm victims were teens and young adults aged 15 to 34; less than half of victims killed by other means were in this age range.

The homicide rate differs considerably by area of the City, by sex, by race, and by age. The rate for all male residents was 37.2 homicides per 100,000 population; for African-American men and boys, the rate was 74.9 homicides per 100,000 population. The rate for all female residents was 7.4 homicides per 100,000 population. (These calculations include justifiable homicides.) Three-fourths of male victims, but less than half of female victims, were killed by firearms.

VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX

<u>AGE:</u>	<u>0-14</u>	<u>15-17</u>	<u>18-34</u>	<u>35+</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Black Male	5	10	44	18	77
Black Female	3	0	7	4	14
White/Other Male	1	2	18	9	30
White/Other Female	1	0	4	4	9
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>130</u>
Killed by firearms	4	12	57	21	94

Homicides were largely concentrated in the central city (Map, courtesy of Milwaukee Police Department, follows this section). In the 2000 Census, central city Aldermanic Districts 1, 6, 7, 10, and 17 (see Appendix B for Aldermanic District map) included one-third of the City's juvenile population, and three-fifths of Milwaukee's African-American population.

Homicide rates by Aldermanic District ranged from 0 to 8.1 per 10,000 persons (Table III). Aldermanic Districts 7, 10, and 17 reported homicides at significantly higher rates than the city average of 2.2 per 10,000 persons (including justifiable homicides). District 11, with no reports, was significantly lower than average. The remaining districts had reporting rates which were not significantly different from the City average.

At year end, the MPD had cleared 107 homicides, giving a clearance rate of 84.2%. Clearances are counted when they occur, even though they may refer to cases from previous years. The MPD arrested 149 adults and 62 juveniles on primary charges of homicide in 2001. (Table XIII)

While public attention often focuses on homicide because loss of life is so serious, all violent crimes have this potential consequence. Drive-by shootings are an example of violence which is classified as homicide or aggravated assault according to the outcome, rather than the behavior. Some aggravated assaults are attempted murders, and some homicides began as attempts to hurt or frighten the victim. The Milwaukee Police Department counted sixteen times as many aggravated assaults as homicides this year, and more than 60 times as many reports of simple assault (a physical attack which is not an Index crime). The Index crime of forcible rape is also a physical assault, and robbery as well may involve physical violence.

In comparing Milwaukee's homicide count to other cities, justifiable and negligent homicides are excluded, and a rate per 100,000 population is used (2000 Census). Rates in comparison cities are shown in Appendix A. Washington had a significantly higher homicide rate than Milwaukee, and Memphis was not significantly different from Milwaukee ( $p > .01$ ). Other comparison cities had significantly lower rates.

TABLE III HOMICIDE IN MILWAUKEE ALDERMANIC DISTRICTS

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population

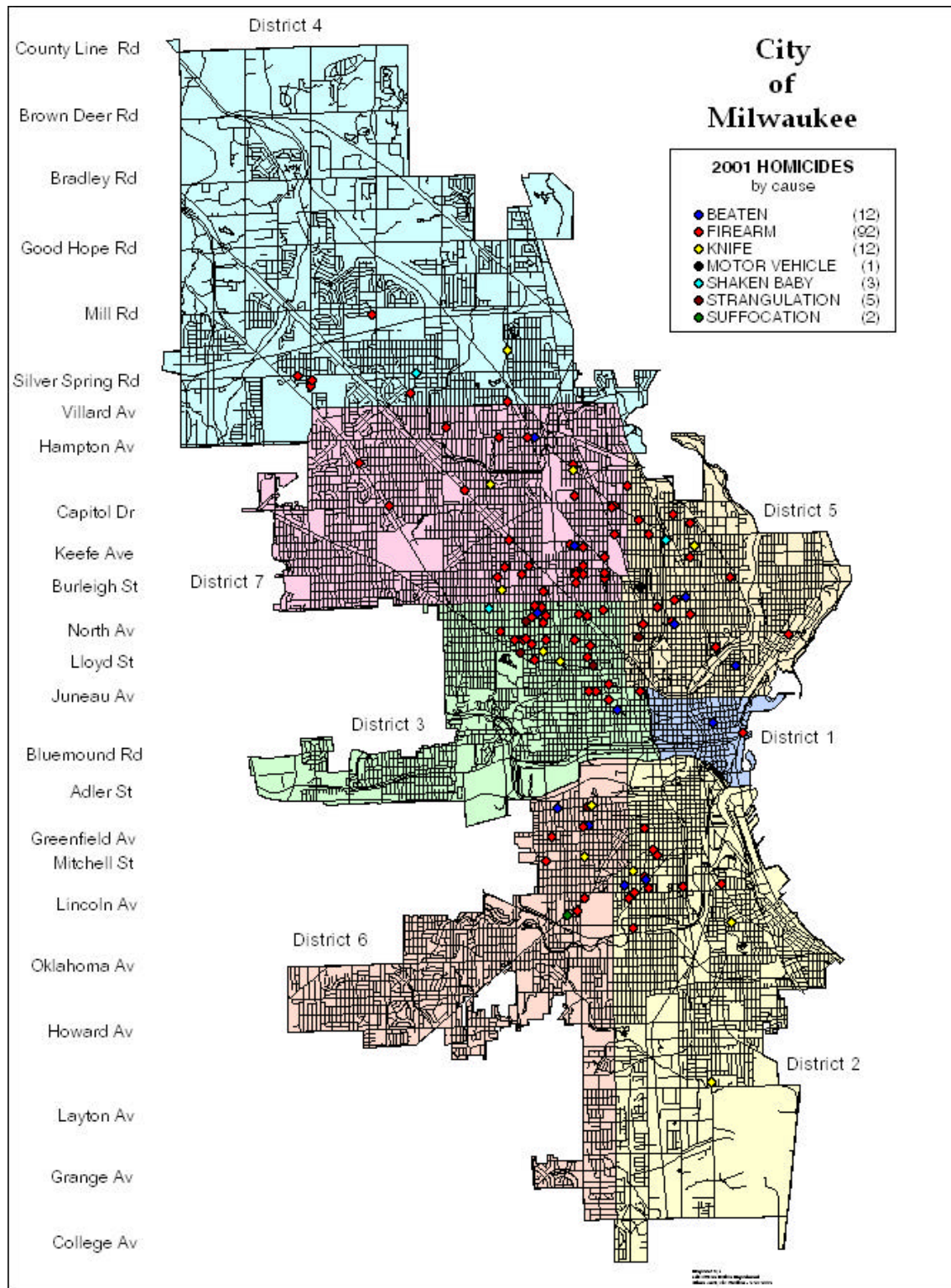
**\*Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded,  
and justifiable homicides and deaths by negligence\***

Aldermanic District and

<u>Population (2000)</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1 34645	10	18	9	2.6 ^
2 38510	9	1	7	1.8 ^
3 34311	1	1	2	0.6 ^
4 34478	8	4	4	1.2 ^
5 36755	3	-	4	1.1 ^
6 29884	12	21	12	4.0 ^
7 32248	18	20	26	8.1
8 41206	7	13	13	3.2 ^
9 36943	3	1	2	0.5 ^
10 32040	18	13	14	4.4
11 35356	-	-	-	0.0
12 38298	15	11	10	2.6 ^
13 35320	1	-	1	0.3 ^
14 34075	1	1	2	0.6 ^
15 37957	2	5	1	0.3 ^
16 35080	9	1	3	0.9 ^
17 29868	15	15	21	7.0
 CITY	 132	 125	 131	 2.2

^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.

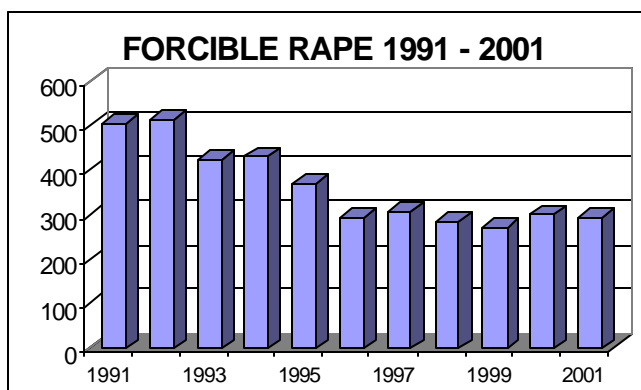


## **Other Index Crimes Against Persons**

### **Forcible Rape and Sexual Assault**

The Uniform Crime Report definition of forcible rape is carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. This definition does not correspond to the Wisconsin State Statutes' definition of sexual assault, but is similar to first and second degree sexual assault under Wisconsin Statutes, where force is an element. Attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are included, but not sexual assaults where a weapon or threat of bodily injury is not involved. A rape which results in the victim's death is classified and counted as a homicide.

The Milwaukee Police Department counted 295 forcible rapes or attempted rapes, and more than 1,000 other sexual assault reports, in 2001. Criminal justice authorities believe that many rapes are not reported, and that changes in numbers may reflect media coverage of prominent cases, and other factors, rather than actual change



in the number committed. Forcible rape is also a crime where delays between occurrence and reporting are common. Eighty incidents were reported in 2001 a month or more after they occurred.

Forcible rape accounted for less than 1% of adjusted Index crimes in 2001. More than half of victims were 20 or younger, including 64 girls aged 10 or younger.

Body force was the Aweapon≅ in four-fifths of forcible rapes or attempted rapes. Firearms, knives, or other weapons were reported in about fifty cases. The incidence of firearm use is lower in forcible rape than in other crimes of violence.

Three-quarters of rape or attempted rape victims knew their assailants; one in five were family members.

In addition to incidents meeting the UCR definition of forcible rape, the Milwaukee Police Department investigated more than 1,000 other reports of sexual assault. These victims may be female or male. About 450 reports were reclassified as the Index crime of Aggravated Assault. The remainder are counted as non-Index crimes. Some were third or fourth degree sexual assaults under Wisconsin Statutes; however, if the victim was younger than 17, the assault was considered first or second degree under Wisconsin law. About one in five victims was male; more than half of male victims were boys age 10 or younger. More than one-quarter of the female victims of non-rape sexual assaults were 10 or younger. About ninety percent of sexual assault

victims knew their assailants.

Although the UCR definition of rape includes only female victims, the rate calculation uses the entire (female and male) population. The rate for women and girls was about one in 1,060. In addition, about one in 300 were victims of non-Index sexual assaults.

For comparison with other cities, a rate per 100,000 population is used. The UCR count of 295 gives a rate of 49 rapes per 100,000 population, or 94 per 100,000 in the female population. Rates in comparison cities are shown in Appendix A. Milwaukee had a significantly lower rate of rape than Boston or Memphis. Austin, Denver, and Washington were not significantly different from Milwaukee ( $p > .01$ ); El Paso and Seattle had lower rates.

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 251 rapes and attempted rapes in 2001, a clearance rate of 85.1%. The MPD has established a computer data base of sexual assault suspects, which correlates cases based on suspect description, modus operandi, and other factors. High risk sexual assault parolees are included in the data base.

Forty-eight rape clearances involved only juveniles. Arrests of 127 adults and 49 juveniles had primary charges which meet the UCR definition of rape. There were 759 arrests for other sex offenses, including sexual assaults which do not meet the UCR definition of rape.

Six Aldermanic Districts reported rape at rates not significantly different from the City rate of 5.1 reports per 10,000 population. (Table IV) Aldermanic District data include reports later determined to be unfounded. Five Districts reported rape at significantly higher rates, and six reported at significantly lower than average rates.

TABLE IV FORCIBLE RAPES REPORTED BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population  
**Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded**

<u>Aldermanic District and Population (2000)</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1 34645	25	24	30	8.7
2 38510	10	22	16	4.2 ^
3 34311	9	15	4	1.2
4 34478	19	17	24	7.0 ^
5 36755	11	10	6	1.6
6 29884	37	31	31	10.4
7 32248	41	31	30	9.3
8 41206	11	28	15	3.6 ^
9 36943	16	24	15	4.1 ^
10 32040	25	24	32	10.0
11 35356	2	6	2	0.6
12 38298	30	25	27	7.0 ^
13 35320	5	6	5	1.4
14 34075	6	3	11	3.2 ^
15 37957	12	15	8	2.1
16 35080	15	11	5	1.4
17 29868	37	38	43	14.4
 CITY	 311	 330	 304	 5.1

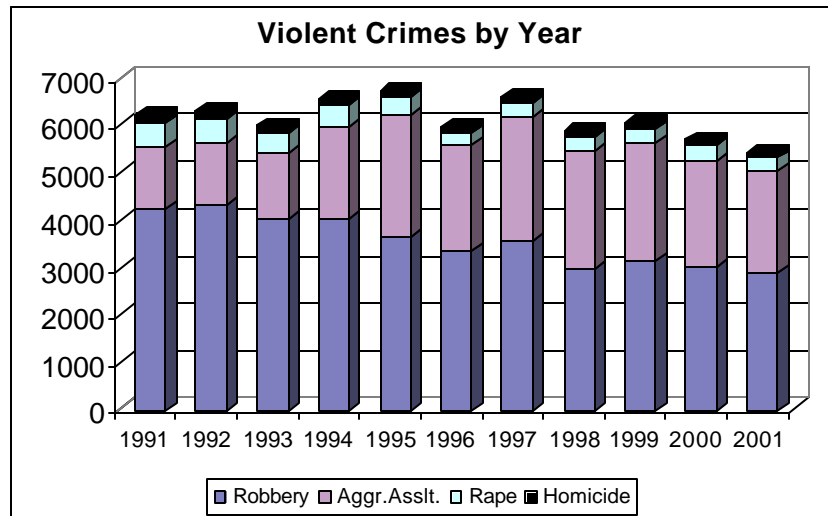
^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.

## **Robbery**

Robbery and theft both refer to unlawful taking or stealing, but robbery is a crime of violence: the taking or attempting to take anything of value from a person by force or threat of force. A mugging is an example of robbery. The definition includes both armed robbery and strong arm robbery, where no weapon other than personal force is employed. Assaults to rob and attempts to rob are included. When a robbery results in death, it is counted as a homicide.

In the hierarchy of the Uniform Crime Reports, taking a vehicle from its owner by force or threat of force is considered the violent crime of robbery, rather than motor vehicle theft. Although the term Acar jacking<sup>≡</sup> is often used for all such events, the MPD uses this term only for cars taken by force specifically to be stripped down or sold, not cars taken to escape a crime scene or for joy-rides.

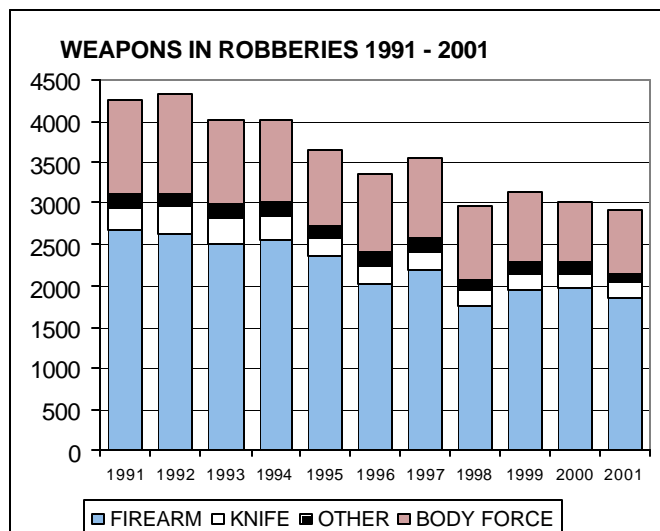


Robbery accounts for more than half of violent Index Crimes. In 2001, after excluding reports which on investigation were determined to be unfounded, 2,913 robberies were included in the Uniform Crime report, a 3.6% decrease from the previous year, continuing the trend of the last decade (Table I).

Robbery on streets or highways accounted for two-thirds of the year's incidents and for almost two million dollars lost. There were 193 residential robberies, 23 bank robberies, and more than 400 other robberies, including gas stations, convenience stores, and other commercial businesses.

Almost \$3.4 million was reported lost to all types of robbery. Additional costs of crime are victim medical expenses due to injuries sustained in the incident, and time lost from work.

Strong-arm robbery - the use or threat of body force - accounted for a quarter of robberies and attempts in 2001. Firearms, including those used solely as threats, were reported in two-thirds, with knives and other weapons reported in the remainder.



The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 577 robberies in 2001, a clearance rate of 20%. More than one-quarter (170) of the clearances involved only juveniles; clearances which involved adults may also have included juveniles. The MPD arrested 552 adults and 306 juveniles on primary charges of robbery.

The 2,913 UCR robberies counted in 2001 give a rate of 488 per 100,000 population. Data for comparison cities are shown in Appendix A. Milwaukee's robbery rate falls midway among

the comparison cities. Memphis and Washington had significantly higher rates. The other five cities had significantly lower rates.

The City-wide reporting rate of robbery and attempted robbery was 49 per 10,000 population, including reports later determined to be unfounded. Seven aldermanic districts reported robbery at rates significantly higher than the City average, and eight reported at significantly lower rates. (Table V) Aldermanic Districts 2 and 9 reported robberies at rates not significantly different from the City average.

TABLE V ROBBERIES REPORTED BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population  
**Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded**

<u>Aldermanic District and Population (2000)</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1 34,645	216	226	225	64.9
2 38,510	211	197	187	48.6 ^
3 34,311	143	131	131	38.2
4 34,478	286	247	257	74.5
5 36,755	119	122	129	35.1
6 29,884	296	278	275	92.0
7 32,248	328	339	253	78.5
8 41,206	148	144	162	39.3
9 36,943	160	141	154	41.7 ^
10 32,040	264	245	210	65.5
11 35,356	22	25	29	8.2
12 38,298	301	288	289	75.5
13 35,320	31	28	34	9.6
14 34,075	56	48	67	19.7
15 37,957	86	89	100	26.3
16 35,080	120	99	95	27.1
17 29,868	416	370	317	106.1
Unspecified location		3		
CITY	3,203	3020	2,914	48.8

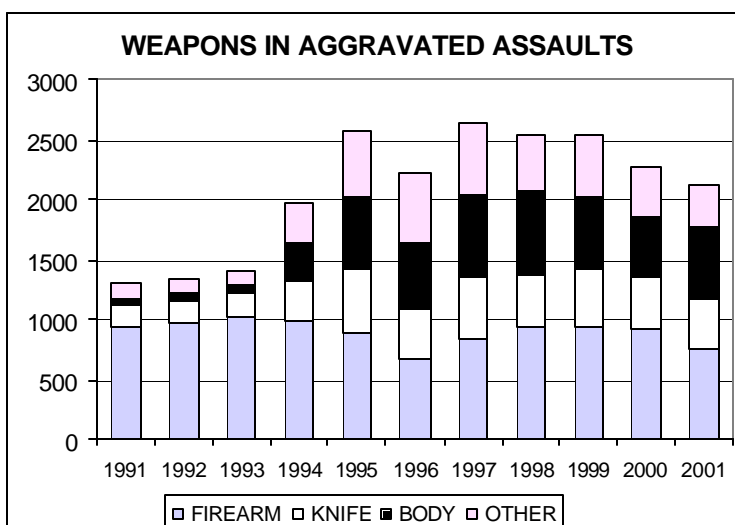
^Not significantly different from city-wide average.

This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.

### Aggravated Assault

Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another with intent to inflict great bodily injury. Attempts are included, since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other non-personal weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious injury if the crime were completed. Attacks with personal weapons (body force) which do not result in serious or substantial personal injury are classified as simple assault and discussed under Non-Index Crimes. Attempted murders are classified as aggravated assault. Assaults to commit robbery are classified as robbery in the Uniform Crime Reporting hierarchy. The term Abattery≡ is synonymous with Aassault≡.

The Milwaukee Police Department and the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance jointly review whether reports are counted as aggravated assault, or as sexual assault or simple assault, which are not Index crimes. Increases in 1994 and 1995 reflect a change in state statutes which made any assault causing Asubstantial bodily harm≡ a felony, rather than a misdemeanor



simple assault (see the ANon-Index Crimes≡ section of this report). ASubstantial bodily harm≡ includes any laceration requiring stitches, any bone fracture or burn, loss or fracture of a tooth, and temporary loss of consciousness.

After excluding reports determined to be unfounded, and making other adjustments, 2,128 aggravated assaults were counted in 2001, a 6% decrease from the previous year.

More than a third of aggravated assaults in 2001 involved a firearm, sometimes used solely as a threat. This *proportion* decreased when the change in state statutes added more non-firearm incidents, particularly those using only body force, to the aggravated assault category. The *number* of assaults with firearms decreased this year, and is the fewest since 1996.

The National Center for Injury Prevention and Control has estimated that in the United States about 100,000 people a year are treated in hospital emergency rooms for non-fatal firearm injuries resulting from robberies and assaults.

The Uniform Crime Report count of 2,126 aggravated assaults gives a rate of 356 per 100,000 population. Data for other cities are shown in Appendix A. Milwaukee's rate of aggravated assault was significantly lower than five of the comparison cities, but higher than Austin and Denver.

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 1,028 aggravated assaults, a clearance rate of 48.4%. 114 clearances involved only juveniles. 240 juveniles and 1,216 adults were arrested with aggravated assault as the primary charge. (Table XIII)

The MPD has a Parole Stop program, established in 1996 to monitor release of dangerous felons back into City neighborhoods. The State Department of Corrections, Division of Probation and Parole has a High Risk Unit in Milwaukee to supervise offenders who have reached mandatory release dates and who have a history of habitual serious assaultive behavior. This may include sexual assaults, robbery assaults, or aggravated assault.

The City reporting rate of aggravated assaults was 35.7 reports per 10,000 population, including reports later determined to be unfounded. (Table VI) Aldermanic Districts 1, 8, 9, and 12 reported aggravated assaults at rates not significantly different from the City average. Eight districts reported at significantly lower rates, and five at higher than average rates.

TABLE VI AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS REPORTED BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population  
**Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded**

<u>Aldermanic District and Population (2000)</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1 34,645	203	164	146	42.1 ^
2 38,510	83	64	73	19.0
3 34,311	60	43	60	17.5
4 34,478	187	191	153	44.4
5 36,755	37	32	39	10.6
6 29,884	269	250	255	85.3
7 32,248	312	279	253	78.5
8 41,206	126	146	124	30.1 ^
9 36,943	97	97	118	31.9 ^
10 32,040	250	250	236	73.7
11 35,356	20	14	30	8.5
12 38,298	266	196	153	39.9 ^
13 35,320	27	16	25	7.1
14 34,075	47	40	32	9.4
15 37,957	76	57	56	14.8
16 35,080	80	60	69	19.7
17 29,868	381	350	307	102.8
 CITY	 2,521	 2,249	 2,129	 35.7

^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.

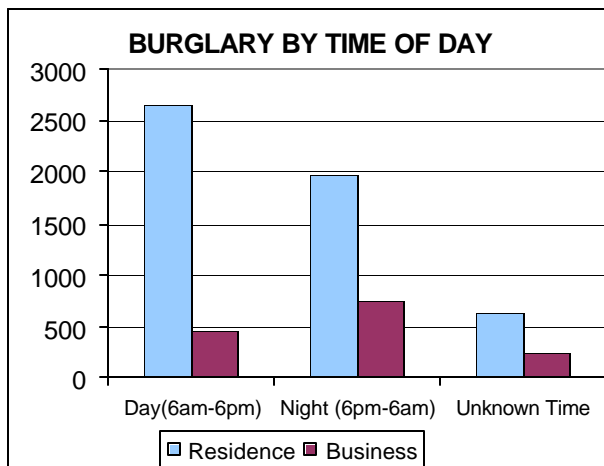
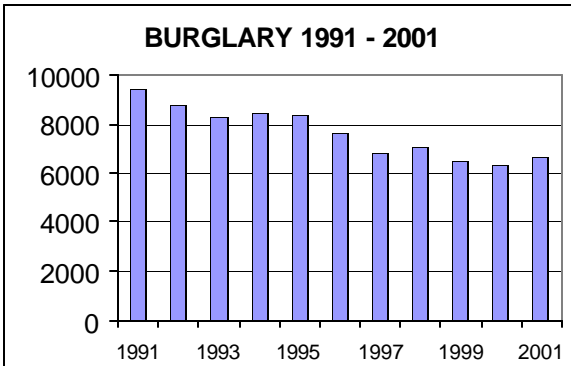
## **Index Crimes Against Property**

### **Burglary**

Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain or attempt to gain entrance is not required to classify an offense as burglary. About one in four burglaries in 2001 did not involve forcible entry. A loss does not have to result from the illegal entry for it to be counted. Attempted burglaries are included.

After eliminating reports determined to be unfounded, the MPD counted 6,680 burglaries in 2001, a 5% increase over the previous year. The MPD responds to burglary with intensive patrol in areas with high rates, and by targeting career criminals and juvenile involvement.

More than three-quarters of burglaries were residential. The 5,250 residential burglaries were equivalent to about one for every 45 households (based on the 2000 Census count of 232,188 households in Milwaukee).



Losses to residential burglary amounted to \$6.3 million, three-quarters of all burglary losses. Residential burglary had an average loss per incident of \$1,200. About half of residential burglaries occurred during the day, when residents are likely to be at work or school. It is believed that juveniles who are truant from school are responsible for many daytime burglaries.

There were 1,431 non-residential burglaries, with an average loss of \$1,400. More than half occurred at night, when such premises

are least likely to be occupied. Some reports, both residential and commercial, could not establish a time of occurrence, suggesting that periods of extended absence, such as vacations and extended closings, are particularly vulnerable times.

Excluding reports which after investigation were determined to be unfounded, the 6,680 burglaries in 2001 give a rate of 1,119.0 per 100,000 population. Data for comparison cities are shown in Appendix A. Milwaukee's burglary rate is significantly lower than Memphis and Seattle, and not significantly different from Austin ( $p > .01$ ). The other four cities had lower rates than Milwaukee.

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 527 burglaries in 2001, a clearance rate of 7.9%. Almost one in three clearances involved only juveniles; others may have involved juveniles as well as adults. More than two in five of those arrested with primary charges of burglary were juveniles (326); there were 428 adult arrests. (Table XIII).

The MPD, with Milwaukee County Sheriff's Department, Milwaukee Public Schools (MPS), and Boys and Girls Clubs, initiated the Truancy Abatement/Burglary Suppression (TABS) program in November 1993. This is an intensive effort to locate truants, convey them to MPS centers, and notify their parents of the truancy. Reducing truancy reduces the number of daytime burglaries committed by juveniles, and reduces the number of juveniles who become victims of crime. TABS officers also make arrests and locate missing children as a result of stopping and questioning juveniles during school hours. TABS officers conveyed 3,767 juveniles to MPS centers during the 2000-2001 school year. Stops of juveniles during school hours also cleared 65 missing persons reports, and resulted in 89 warrants being served. In the summer months, the MPD operates the Curfew And Burglary Suppression program (CABS), enforcing curfew to reduce nighttime burglaries and to prevent crimes against children.

Six Aldermanic Districts reported burglary at rates not significantly different from the City average of 111.9 reports per 10,000 population, including reports which after investigation were determined to be unfounded. Five aldermanic districts (Table VII) reported burglary at rates significantly higher than average, and six reported at lower rates.

TABLE VII BURGLARIES REPORTED BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population

**Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded**

Aldermanic District and					
<u>Population (2000)</u>		<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1	34,645	397	538	528	152.4
2	38,510	466	461	512	133.0
3	34,311	375	297	285	83.1
4	34,478	415	393	404	117.2 ^
5	36,755	287	303	341	92.8
6	29,884	521	473	564	188.7
7	32,248	575	539	545	169.0
8	41,206	418	462	414	100.5 ^
9	36,943	376	379	390	105.6 ^
10	32,040	365	516	406	126.7 ^
11	35,356	152	116	178	50.3
12	38,298	563	504	429	112.0 ^
13	35,320	185	116	223	63.1
14	34,075	295	326	365	107.1 ^
15	37,957	210	192	242	63.8
16	35,080	286	285	336	95.8
17	29,868	617	473	521	174.4
Unspecified location			2		
CITY		6,503	6,375	6,683	111.9

^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

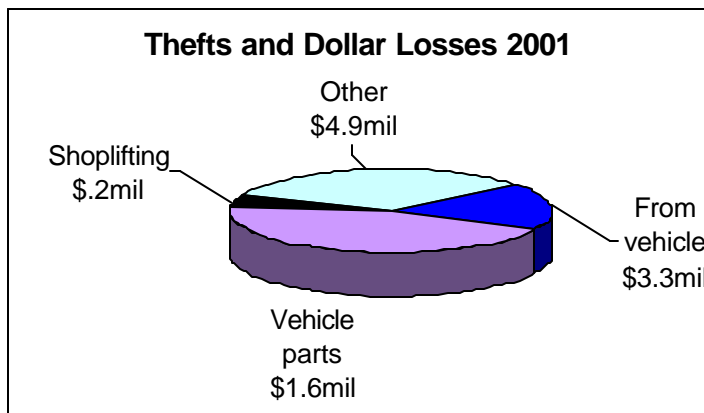
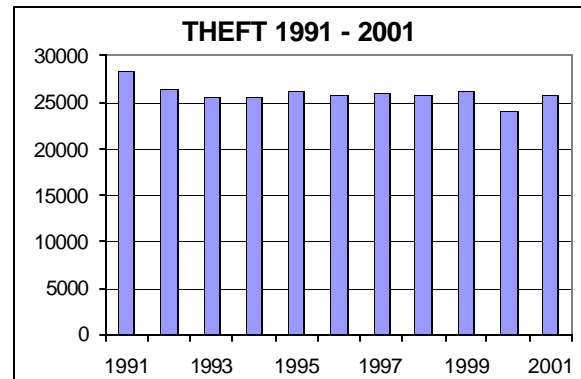
This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.

### Theft

Larceny or theft is the unlawful taking away of property from the possession of another without the use of force, violence or fraud. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket picking, purse snatching, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, and so forth. Motor vehicle theft is a separate category, but thefts from automobiles, temporary residences and recreational dwellings (such as camping tents, trailers, houseboats and recreational vehicles) are included here. Embezzlement, con games, forgery, and worthless checks are not included.

After excluding reports which were determined on investigation to be unfounded, the MPD counted 25,712 thefts in 2001, an increase of 7% following a decrease in 2000. The number of thefts has been fairly constant over the decade. Theft is the most frequent Index crime, accounting for more than half of the adjusted Index total.

While thefts of vehicles are covered separately, thefts of property *from* motor vehicles, and thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, are included here. Together, they accounted for more than half of all thefts, and for \$4.8 million in reported dollar losses. The average loss to these types of theft was \$300. Such thefts are often avoidable by not leaving objects of value visible in unattended vehicles, and by locking vehicles.



There were more than 4,000 purse-snatchings, with an average loss of \$160.

Among all types of theft, almost half had losses valued at less than \$50; more than a third had losses of more than \$200.

For comparison with other cities, Milwaukee's 25,712 thefts give a rate of 4,307.0 per 100,000 population. (See Appendix A) Austin, Memphis, and Seattle had significantly higher rates of

theft than Milwaukee. Boston, Denver, El Paso, and Washington had lower rates.

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 1,987 thefts in 2001, a clearance rate of 7.7%. About one in five clearances involved only juveniles. Theft was the third most common arrest charge for both juveniles and adults. Of 6,239 arrests on primary charges of theft, one-quarter (1,663) were juveniles. (Table XIII)

Aldermanic District 1 reported thefts at a rate not significantly different from the City-wide average of 431.2 reports per 10,000 population, including reports later determined to be unfounded. (Table VIII) Seven aldermanic districts reported theft at rates lower than the City average, and nine reported at higher than average

rates. Aldermanic District 4, with the highest rate, includes the Downtown shopping area, where shoplifting and other retail thefts account for much of the high count.

TABLE VIII THEFTS REPORTED BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population  
**Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded**

Aldermanic District and Population (2000)	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1 34,645	1,560	1,356	1,493	430.9 ^
2 38,510	1,496	1,282	1,374	356.8
3 34,311	1,876	1,553	1,683	490.5
4 34,478	3,471	3,369	3,532	1,024.4
5 36,755	854	983	1,108	301.5
6 29,884	1,991	1,815	2,122	710.1
7 32,248	1,752	1,586	1,528	473.8
8 41,206	1,275	1,301	1,426	346.1
9 36,943	1,507	1,394	1,473	398.7
10 32,040	1,663	1,464	1,512	471.9
11 35,356	680	628	825	233.3
12 38,298	1,622	1,591	1,782	465.3
13 35,320	883	838	877	248.3
14 34,075	1,140	1,069	1,087	319.0
15 37,957	1,496	1,300	1,258	331.4
16 35,080	1,049	983	1,110	316.4
17 29,868	1,844	1,464	1,551	519.3
Unspecified location		9		
CITY	26,159	23,985	25,741	431.2

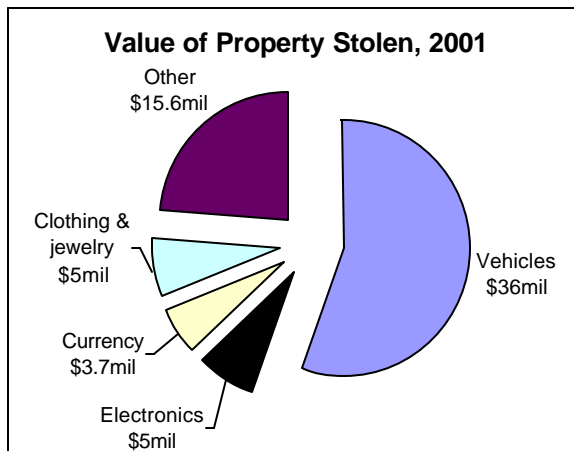
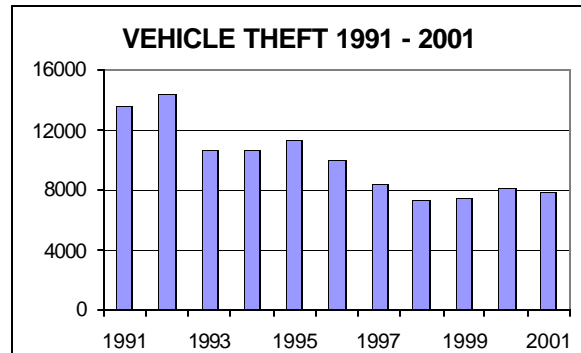
^Not significantly different from City average.

This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.

### Motor Vehicle Theft

Defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, this offense category includes the stealing of automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, snowmobiles, etc. A Joy rides are included. When a vehicle is taken from its owner by force or at weapon point, often called A car jacking, it is considered robbery, a crime of violence.

The MPD counted 7,893 motor vehicles stolen in 2001, a 2% decrease from the previous year. Motor vehicle thefts are the second largest component of the adjusted Index total, accounting for one in five property Index crimes. Reported dollar loss from motor vehicle theft averaged \$4,250 per vehicle in 2001. The total of \$36 million dollars for motor vehicles and parts was more than half the value of all property taken in Index crimes.



Although most stolen vehicles were recovered, the Milwaukee Police Department cleared just 16% of motor vehicle thefts, 1,254 clearances. Clearances are difficult because there are generally no witnesses to the theft, and no identifying evidence when the vehicle is found. While some popular automobile models are stolen for parts, others are stolen by juveniles for showing off to their peers. Motorcycle thefts often occur during garage burglaries. Almost one-

quarter of the clearances involved only juveniles. Of 86 persons arrested on primary charges of motor vehicle theft, 50 were juveniles. When a person is found in possession of a stolen vehicle, it is difficult to prove responsibility for the theft, so the more common charge is receiving stolen property. (Table XIII)

For UCR purposes, Milwaukee's 7,893 motor vehicle thefts in 2001 give a rate of 1,322.2 per 100,000 population. Boston, Memphis, and Seattle had significantly higher rates of motor vehicle theft than Milwaukee. (Appendix A) The other four comparison cities had significantly lower rates.

Eight Aldermanic Districts reported motor vehicle thefts, including reports subsequently determined to be unfounded, at rates significantly higher than the City-wide average of 133.7 per 10,000 population. Seven districts reported vehicle thefts at lower than average rates, while Districts 5 and 10 were not significantly different from the average. Eighty-seven reports of motor vehicle theft were determined to be unfounded.

TABLE IX VEHICLE THEFTS REPORTED BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population  
**Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded**

Aldermanic District and Population (2000)	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1 34645	614	663	604	174.3
2 38510	642	656	734	190.6
3 34311	342	404	384	111.9
4 34478	611	593	664	192.6
5 36755	338	435	502	136.6 ^
6 29884	513	585	591	197.8
7 32248	699	669	623	193.2
8 41206	408	431	470	114.1
9 36943	479	587	563	152.4
10 32040	492	615	447	139.5 ^
11 35356	98	87	103	29.1
12 38298	508	545	574	149.9
13 35320	217	167	217	61.4
14 34075	189	245	227	66.6
15 37957	356	402	385	101.4
16 35080	329	374	347	98.9
17 29868	646	677	545	182.5
Unspecified location		9		
CITY	7,481	8,144	7,980	133.7

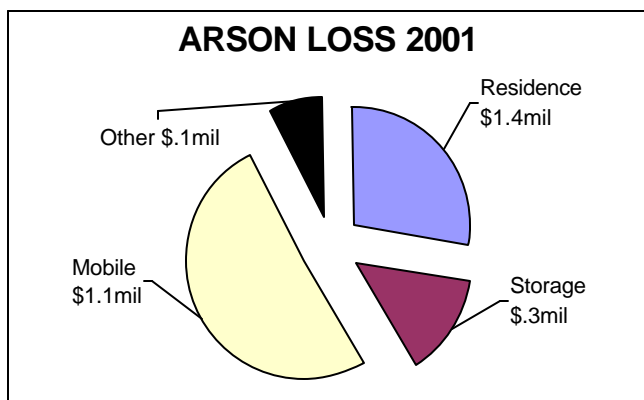
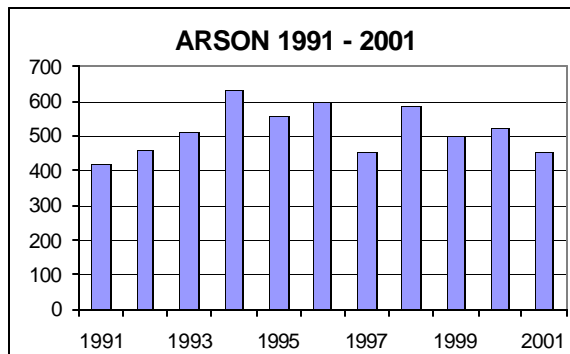
^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.

## Arson

Arson is defined by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling, public building, motor vehicle, or other property. Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arson. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

Arson is the only Index crime excluded from the hierarchy: all arsons are counted. That is, if a death occurs as a result of the arson, both the homicide and the arson are recorded. Arson is the least frequent of the Index property crimes, with 453 in 2001. The number of arsons has generally risen over the decade, as new techniques and equipment have increased the identification of arson as the cause of suspicious fires, and fewer fires are classified as of unknown origin.



Residential property accounted for the largest dollar loss due to arson, but was outnumbered by 232 arsons to mobile property, such as vehicles, trailers, and boats. Arson fires occurred in 110 occupied single-family homes and 16 occupied multi-family residences. Seventeen single-family homes, twelve storage structures, and one other building were unoccupied or not in use at the time of the arson.

Arson loss for single family homes averaged \$11,400 per fire; multiple-family dwellings averaged \$9,000 per fire. Nationally, arson kills more than 600 people, destroys more than 100,000 buildings, and costs more than \$2 billion each year.

Milwaukee's 453 arsons give a rate of 75.9 per 100,000 population for national comparison. Comparison data are not available for Boston. (Appendix A) Milwaukee's arson rate is significantly higher than the other six cities, in part due to investigative techniques which leave few fires of Aunexplained origin≡.

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 66 arsons in 2001, a clearance rate of 14.6%. A third of the clearances and a third of the 91 arrests on primary charges of arson were juveniles. (Table XIII) Nationally, juveniles account for half of all arson arrests, a higher rate of juvenile involvement than any other Index crime. Thirteen of the 29 Milwaukee juveniles arrested for arson this year were younger than 15. The Milwaukee Fire Department has a Juvenile Firesetters counseling program for children who have set fires or shown other fire-related behavior.

Five Milwaukee Aldermanic Districts reported arson at rates which were not significantly different from the City-wide rate of 7.6 reports per 10,000 population. Six Districts reported arson at significantly lower than average rates, and six reported at higher rates.

TABLE X ARSON REPORTS BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population  
**Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded**

Aldermanic District and Population (2000)	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1 34645	34	45	26	7.5 ^
2 38510	20	25	25	6.5 ^
3 34311	7	3	10	2.9
4 34478	23	21	17	4.9 ^
5 36755	10	12	12	3.3
6 29884	30	28	41	13.7
7 32248	71	80	44	13.6
8 41206	24	41	51	12.4
9 36943	27	20	19	5.1 ^
10 32040	53	55	47	14.7
11 35356	5	2	4	1.1
12 38298	69	87	64	16.7
13 35320	7	9	4	1.1
14 34075	12	8	11	3.2
15 37957	16	9	10	2.6
16 35080	12	7	18	5.1 ^
17 29868	78	72	49	16.4
<b>CITY</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>7.6</b>

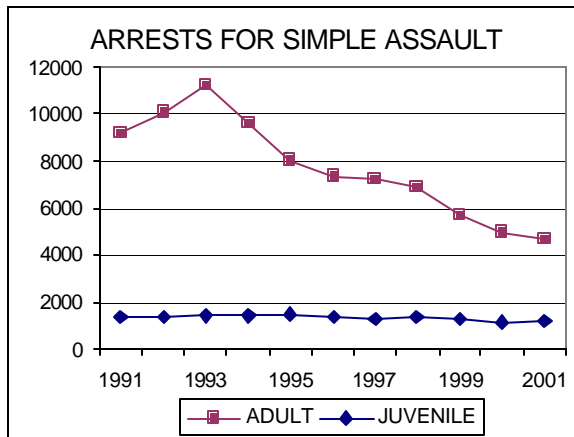
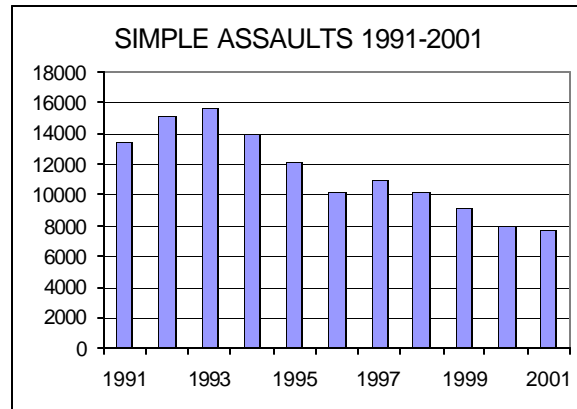
^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.

## NON-INDEX CRIMES

### Simple Assault

The terms Assault and Battery are equivalent. A distinction is made between *aggravated* assault, which includes an intent to inflict serious bodily injury, and other, or simple, assault. Simple assault is a physical attack in which a personal weapon, such as a fist, is used with the intent to cause bodily harm. Attacks with personal weapons that result in serious or substantial bodily injury are classified as aggravated assaults, an Index offense. A 1994 change in state law reclassified certain misdemeanor simple assaults to felony aggravated assault, resulting in a drop in the simple assault count. The Milwaukee Police Department received 7,793 reports of simple assault in 2001, a decrease of 2.3% from the previous year. (The figure includes reports later determined to be unfounded.) Although this is not an Index crime, simple assaults are reported to the UCR, and for that purpose some non-rape sexual assaults are added to this category.



Most simple assaults are cleared, because victims are often able to identify their assailants. In 2001, the MPD arrested 1,227 juveniles and 4,699 adults for simple assault. (Table XIII) The number of juveniles arrested has been relatively stable over the past ten years. Adult arrests have decreased, in part because some offenses previously counted in this category are now considered aggravated assault.

Simple assault was reported in Aldermanic Districts 4 and 9 at rates not significantly different

from the City average of 130.5 reports per 10,000 population, including reports later determined to be unfounded. Six districts reported at rates higher than the City average, and nine reported at lower than average rates.

TABLE XI SIMPLE ASSAULT REPORTS BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population  
**Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded**

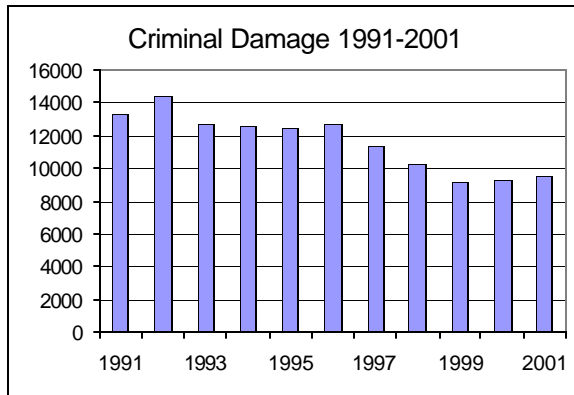
<u>Aldermanic District and Population (2000)</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1 34645	754	620	669	193.1
2 38510	481	421	405	105.2
3 34311	180	123	115	33.5
4 34478	556	452	482	139.8 ^
5 36755	296	294	309	84.1
6 29884	912	688	726	242.9
7 32248	857	716	739	229.2
8 41206	567	497	442	107.3
9 36943	508	499	536	145.1 ^
10 32040	894	770	801	250.0
11 35356	148	115	125	35.4
12 38298	842	637	619	161.6
13 35320	161	147	120	34.0
14 34075	269	222	205	60.2
15 37957	474	421	426	112.2
16 35080	318	265	259	73.8
17 29868	936	758	815	272.9
Unspecified location		1		
CITY	9,153	7,646	7,793	130.5

^Not significantly different from City average.

This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.

### **Criminal Damage and Other Quality of Life Offenses**

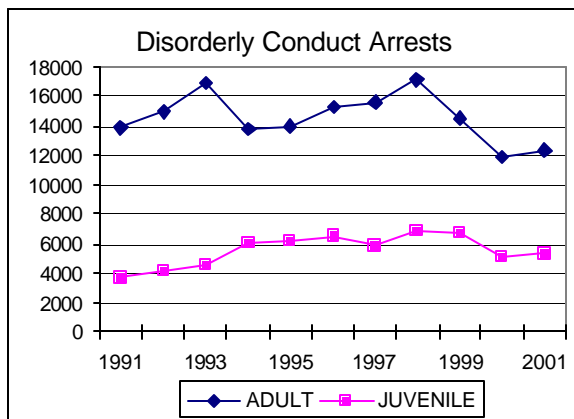
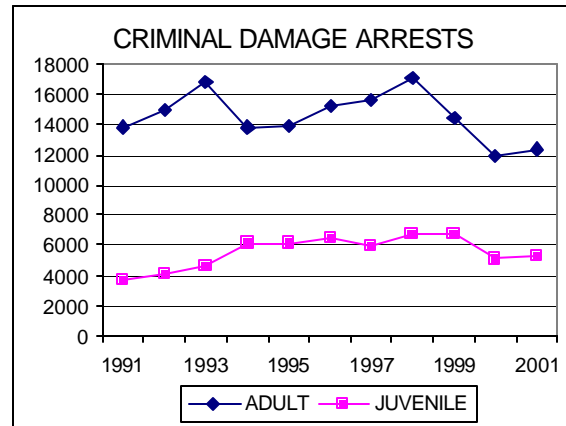
Criminal Damage (vandalism) is intentional damage to the physical property of another person without that person's consent. It is one of the most commonly reported crimes, with 9,516 reports in 2001. The number of reports dropped from 1996 to 1999, as the MPD emphasized Quality of Life policing. There were small increases in 2000 and 2001. (The graphic includes reports later determined to be unfounded.)



Seven aldermanic districts reported vandalism at rates not significantly different from the City average of 159 reports per 10,000 population, including reports later determined to be unfounded. (Table XII) Five districts reported lower rates, and five reported higher rates than the City average.

Few arrests are made for criminal damage, because it is most often discovered by the property owner some time after occurrence, with little evidence for police investigation. Arrests in 2001 included 585 juveniles and 2,358 adults.

Criminal damage is often described as a Quality of Life crime. The MPD, in coordination with other agencies and community groups, has developed a variety of neighborhood-based programs, including noise control and graffiti abatement. There were 2,740 citations for loud music in 2001, 3,149 for public drinking, and 5,207 for loitering. Experience suggests that such attention improves the perception of public order, which in turn reduces



serious crime.

Vice activity includes drugs, gambling, and prostitution. The MPD arrested 4,155 persons for drug offenses, 223 for gambling, and 837 for prostitution in 2001. (Table XIII) Directed Patrol Missions target problems identified in specific areas. Drug arrests are discussed under ASelected Non-Index Offense Arrests.

Disorderly conduct includes all charges

related to committing a breach of the peace. It is the most common category of arrests, accounting for one in five adult arrests and one in four juvenile arrests. (Table XIII) There were 17,683 arrests for disorderly conduct in 2001.

TABLE XII CRIMINAL DAMAGE REPORTS BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population  
**Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded**

Aldermanic District and Population (2000)	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1 34645	529	549	578	166.8 ^
2 38510	516	587	658	170.9 ^
3 34311	548	499	535	155.9 ^
4 34478	706	800	769	223.0
5 36755	394	469	480	130.6
6 29884	558	525	540	180.7
7 32248	591	517	489	151.6 ^
8 41206	867	853	816	198.0
9 36943	475	521	511	138.3
10 32040	520	498	510	159.2 ^
11 35356	337	344	365	103.2
12 38298	887	883	872	227.7
13 35320	316	400	360	101.9
14 34075	446	545	560	164.3 ^
15 37957	372	399	417	109.9
16 35080	493	478	506	144.2 ^
17 29868	672	503	550	184.1
Unspecified location		1		
CITY	9,227	9,371	9,516	159.4

^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.

## **CRIME CLEARANCES AND ARRESTS**

For UCR purposes, law enforcement agencies clear or solve an offense when at least one person is arrested, charged with the commission of the offense, and turned over to the court for prosecution. Several crimes may be cleared by the arrest of one person, while the arrest of several persons may clear only one offense.

A crime is said to have been cleared by “exceptional means” when circumstances are such that an element beyond the control of the law enforcement agency precludes the rendering of formal charges. Examples of such circumstances include the death of the offender, the victim's refusal to cooperate after the identification of the offender, or the denial of extradition because the offender committed another crime and is being prosecuted in a different jurisdiction. To count a clearance in these cases, the law enforcement agency must have identified the offender, have enough evidence to support arrest, and know the offender's location.

Although expressed as a percentage of this year's crimes, clearances and arrests are counted in the year they occur, which is not necessarily the same year the crime occurred. Therefore, there is always some rollover from year to year.

In 2001, the Milwaukee Police Department cleared 5,797 Index offenses, 12.5% of the 46,201 Index offenses known to the MPD. Numbers and percent cleared for each category are shown below.

INDEX CRIMES CLEARED - 2001				
<u>Category</u>	<u>Offenses</u>	<u>Cleared</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Juvenile Only</u>
Homicide	127	107	84.2%	12
Forcible Rape	295	251	85.1%	48
Robbery	2,913	577	19.8%	170
Aggr.Assault	2,128	1,028	48.3%	114
Burglary	6,680	527	7.9%	157
Larceny Theft	25,712	1,987	7.7%	337
Vehicle Theft	7,893	1,254	15.9%	272
Arson	453	66	14.6%	23

Violent personal crimes were cleared more frequently than property crimes. Theft, the most frequent crime in the Index hierarchy, had the lowest clearance rate.

Juvenile involvement in crime is estimated by the number of crimes in which juveniles are identified as offenders. A clearance by arrest is recorded when an offender under the age of 18 is cited to appear in juvenile court or before other juvenile authorities. One-fifth of Index offenses cleared in 2001 involved *only* juvenile offenders.

These are offenses in which no person aged 18 or older was identified as an offender. Actual juvenile involvement in crime is higher, since other clearances may include both adults and juveniles.

Juvenile involvement in crime has increased nationally in recent years. The number of 14 to 17-year-olds, the group with the highest crime rate, is expected to increase in the next decade, resulting in still higher rates of violent crime committed by juveniles. National statistics show increasing involvement of girls in criminal behavior, and the U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention predicts that juvenile arrests for violent crime will double from 1995 to 2010. Many states, including Wisconsin, are trying more juveniles accused of violent crimes in adult court.

### **Adult and Juvenile Arrests**

Annual arrest statistics are not a count of individuals arrested. In any year, one person may be arrested several times, and each of those events is counted. The arrest of one individual may result in the clearance of many crimes, while the arrest of several individuals may clear only a single crime. The Uniform Crime Reporting Program hierarchy system is used in reporting arrests, so that if an individual is arrested at one time for several offenses, only the most serious is counted. (Table XIII)

Since arrest statistics count only the most serious crime with which a person is charged at any time, and count each time that a person is taken into custody or cited, they are not a complete picture of offenders, but are the best available information.

Over the decade, the number of adults arrested for Index crimes peaked in 1994, and the number of juvenile arrests peaked in 1995. There were 2,721 juvenile arrests for Index crimes in 2001, a 7% decrease from the previous year. Index offenses accounted for one-seventh of all juvenile arrests, and juveniles were more than one-quarter of persons arrested for Index offenses this year.

The number of juveniles arrested for *all* crimes, including Index crimes, increased 2% from 2000 to 2001. Juveniles accounted for one-quarter of all arrests this year. Arrest rates (arrests per 1,000 persons in the population) are generally higher for 15 to 17 year-old boys than for any other juvenile or adult age group.

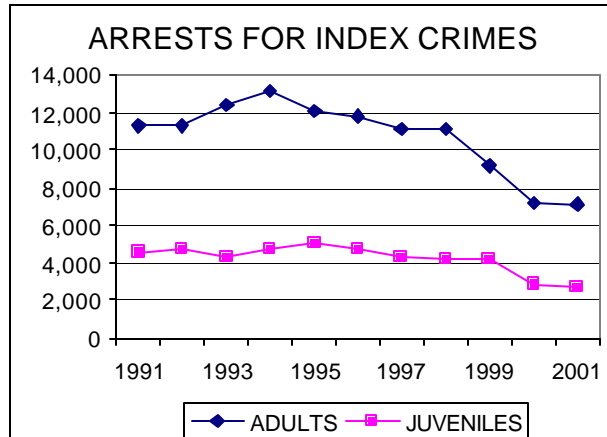
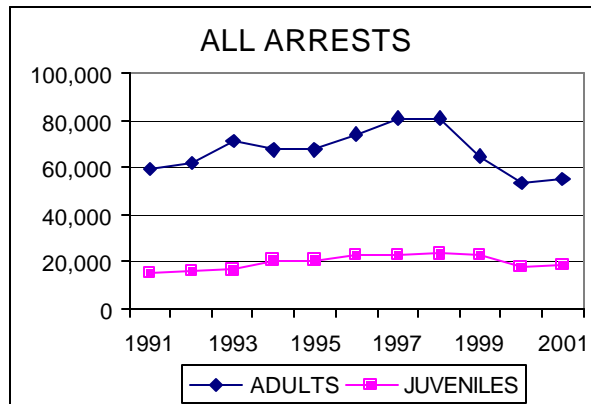


TABLE XIII ADULT AND JUVENILE ARRESTS, 2001  
Traffic Arrests Not Included

<u>MOST SERIOUS</u> <u>OFFENSE CATEGORY</u>	<u>JUVENILES</u>	<u>ADULTS</u>
MURDER*	62	149
MANSLAUGHTER	1	7
FORCIBLE RAPE	49	127
ROBBERY	306	552
AGGR ASSAULT	240	1,216
BURGLARY	326	428
THEFT	1,663	4,576
VEHICLE THEFT	50	36
ARSON	29	47
SIMPLE ASSAULT	1,227	4,699
FORGERY & FRAUD	27	454
STOLEN PROPERTY	516	561
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	585	2,358
WEAPONS OFFENSES	464	1,350
PROSTITUTION	17	820
SEX OFFENSES	375	384
NARCOTICS & DRUGS	757	3,398
GAMBLING	39	184
FAMILY & CHILD	104	978
DRIVING INTOXICATED	11	1,578
LIQUOR OFFENSES	274	1,303
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	5,344	12,339
CURFEW & RUNAWAYS	2,271	-
MISCELLANEOUS	3,987	17,651
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>18,724</u>	<u>55,195</u>

\*Includes arrests for homicide by negligent use of a motor vehicle, not in the UCR homicide count.

Adult arrests for **Index** crimes have decreased since 1994, including a small decrease from 2000 to 2001. (Graphic previous page) Adult arrests for *all* crimes decreased sharply in both 1999 and 2000, and increased slightly in 2001. Disorderly conduct is the largest category of adult arrests (22% this year). One in eight adult arrests were for Index offenses.



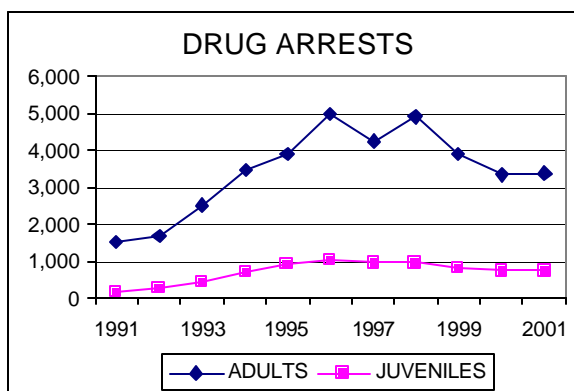
The non-Index category Offenses

Against Family and Child includes child abuse and neglect, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, interference with custody, and other specific charges. Child abuse or neglect may also be charged as battery or other offenses.

### Selected Non-Index Offense Arrests

#### Drug Offenses

Drug offenses are defined as the unlawful sale, manufacture, possession, or use of narcotics and other drugs: opium or cocaine and their derivatives; marijuana or hashish; synthetic narcotics that can cause drug addiction; and other dangerous non-narcotic drugs.



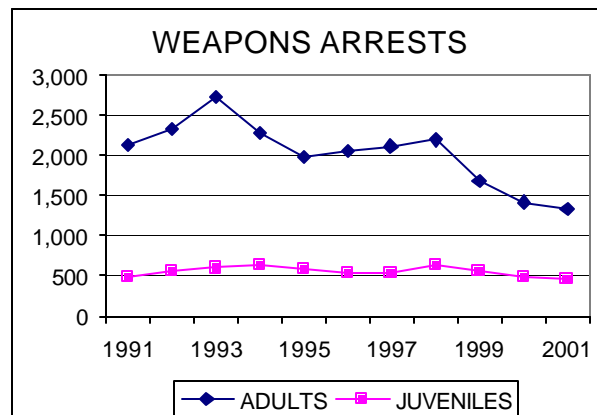
A drug arrest is counted only when this is the primary or sole reason for arrest. Many other arrests may include drug charges as a secondary element. Drug arrests have decreased since 1998.

There were more than 2,400 arrests for possession of drugs, primarily marijuana. Most of the 1,744 arrests for *selling* drugs involved cocaine and opiates such as heroin. Drug arrests and

seizures often result from hotlines and community efforts to eradicate drug activity. The MPD tries to respond to drug-related complaints within 24 hours.

### Weapons Offenses

This category includes arrests for violations of regulations, ordinances, and statutes controlling use, possession, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Arrests for crimes such as robbery, aggravated assault, and homicide in which a weapon was used are counted as that crime, not as weapons offenses.

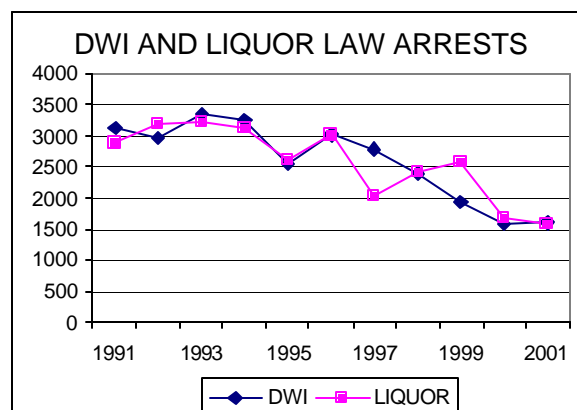


This year, there were 1,814 arrests primarily for weapons offenses. Other arrests may include weapons charges as a secondary component. 1,271 persons were charged with carrying a concealed weapon.

Triggerlock, Drugfire, Straw Purchase and other programs are designed to reduce the number of illegal firearms on the streets. Operation Ceasefire charged 682 people who had previous convictions and were found in possession of firearms with various federal and state offenses.

### Driving While Intoxicated and Liquor Law Offenses

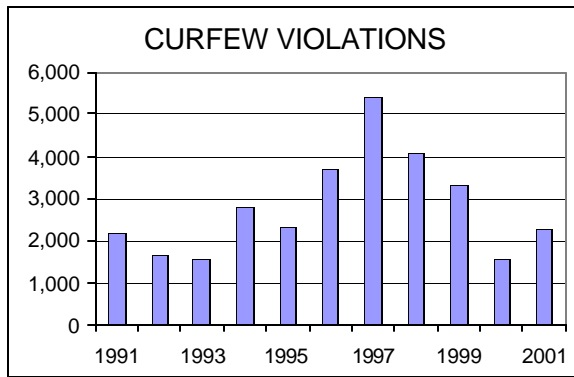
Nationally, drunk drivers kill about 6,000 people annually, injure 500,000, and damage more than a million cars. Milwaukee had 1,589 DWI arrests in 2001 (Table XIII), about the same as the previous year.



Liquor law offenses are violations of municipal and state liquor laws, excluding Driving under the influence. This category, which like DWI has generally decreased over the decade, does not include persons arrested for other offenses who are legally intoxicated.

### Curfew Violations, Runaways, and Missing Persons

There were 2,264 juveniles taken into custody by the police for violation of local curfew ordinances, including 823 younger than 15. A juvenile arrested after curfew for a crime such as burglary is counted as an arrest for that crime.



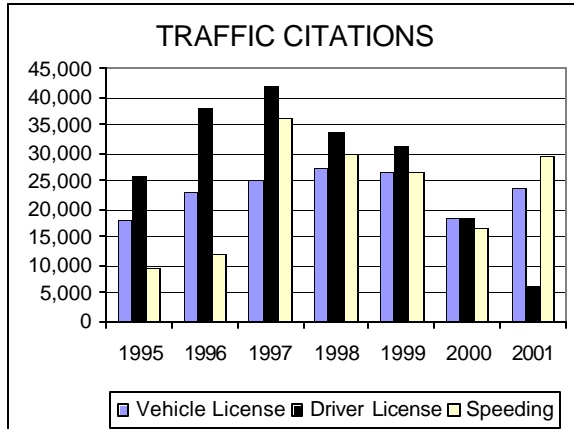
The number of juveniles taken into custody for curfew violations increased for the first time since 1997. Curfew enforcement helps to reduce juvenile involvement in crime, both as offenders and as victims. In addition, 235 parents were cited for allowing juveniles to be out after curfew.

During the year, 4,356 people were reported to the MPD as missing. Of these, 4,085 were

located or returned on their own. Most missing persons are teenagers, many of them runaways; some repeat runaways may have been reported missing more than once during the year. Seven juveniles were taken into custody as runaways. Some runaways are returned to their homes by police, and no charge is entered; some may be cited for curfew violation.

#### Traffic Offense Citations

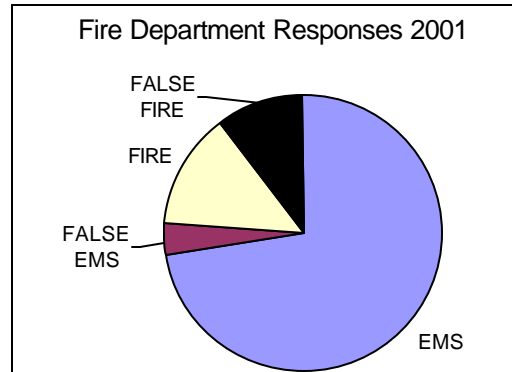
In January 2000, responsibility for parking enforcement was transferred from the Police Department to the City's Department of Public Works. Parking tickets are not included in this report.



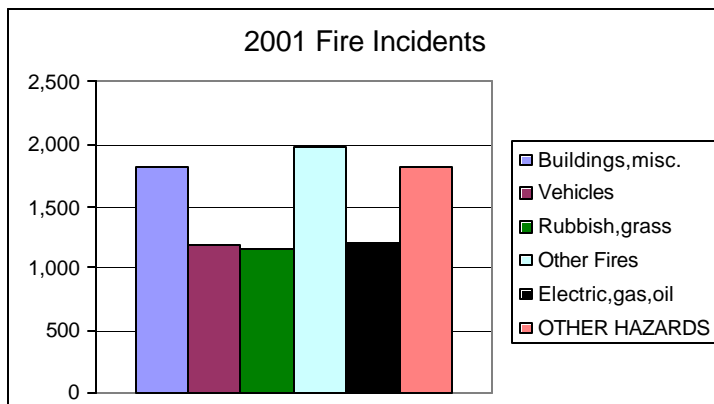
Operator license citations have decreased since 1997. Speeding tickets decreased from 1997 to 2000, then increased in 2001. Vehicle license citations also increased in 2001. Other common traffic violations include disregarding traffic lights or officers' signals, failure to yield right of way, and seat belt violations.

## **FIRE ALARMS AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES**

In 2001, the Milwaukee Fire Department (MFD) dispatched 15,872 Fire Alarm responses, including 6,701 responses to false fire alarms. The MFD also responded to 49,452 Emergency Medical Service (EMS) calls, including 2,287 to false EMS alarms. Some false fire alarms and many false emergency medical alarms are due to honest mistakes and misunderstandings. In more than 90% of all incidents, an MFD unit reached the scene within five minutes.



In addition to MFD responses, 26,799 EMS calls were transferred to private ambulance services, as specified by the Milwaukee County EMS dispatching protocol.



A Fire alarm includes any dangerous situation which is not classified as medical. These may be gas leaks, oil spills, water leaks, electrical problems or malfunctioning appliances, extrications from vehicles involved in accidents, and a wide variety of other situations in addition to fires.

The MFD has several specialized units, including the Dive Rescue Team, Hazardous Materials Team, and Heavy Urban Rescue Team (HURT), which responds to building collapses, construction site incidents, excavations, and similar situations. Special team responses, while infrequent, may require extensive Fire Department time on scene, as well as advance readiness in the form of specialized training and equipment. Special teams responded to 24 hazardous material incidents, and performed 24 dive rescues and 18 heavy urban rescues.

From 1987 through 1991, Milwaukee averaged 22 fire deaths per year, most in residences which did not have operating smoke detectors. The FOCUS program (Firefighters Out Creating Urban Safety) was created in 1991. Firefighters go door-to-door in targeted areas to install smoke detectors, explain their maintenance and replace batteries, provide fire safety tips, and answer questions. The average yearly

number of fire deaths (city-wide) from 1992 through 1996 was 12; from 1997 through 2001, it was less than nine, with eight in 2001. (See “Deaths Related to Public Safety”) One of these deaths, an 81-year-old woman, was due to smoking materials. In addition, the MFD reports that 28 non-fatal fires were due to careless smoking, and 25 to children playing with matches, lighters, or other heat sources. These numbers have decreased since the inception of FOCUS.



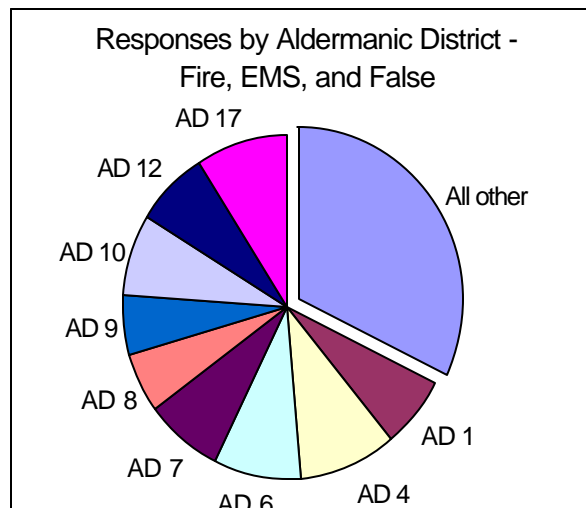
Other Fire Department education and prevention efforts include the fire safety house, where more than 16,000 children learn ASurvive Alive techniques each year, the Sesame Street program for younger children, and AElder Safe. The mobile Fire Safety trailer also teaches escape practices to children and adults. The Department presents other residential, school, and workplace fire safety, extinguisher, and evacuation programs, and works with City

Building Inspection and the Red Cross to identify homes without smoke detectors. Paramedics and Emergency Medical Technicians staff information booths and assist with stroke screening at special events.

There were 1,308 residential fires (including multi-unit residential buildings) this year, with structural damage and loss of contents amounting to \$12 million. Many of these residences did not have operating smoke detectors. Losses to all fires, including non-residential buildings, contents, and vehicles and other non-structural fires, amounted to \$22.2 million. The number of fire responses, excluding false alarms, increased 2.6% from 2000 to 2001. (See Appendix B)

For a fire or hazard alarm, the minimum MFD response is a pumping engine and a ladder truck. More typically, the response would include three pumping engines, two ladder trucks, a fire squad, and two battalion chiefs. If it is known that people are trapped, a paramedic vehicle would also be dispatched. There were 58 Agreater alarms in 2001, major incidents requiring additional equipment and personnel to respond. For those on which estimates are available, loss or damage to property and value of contents lost amounted to \$6.3 million.

Like crime, the incidence of fire and emergency medical services is not evenly distributed throughout the City. Excluding false alarms, fire responses ranged from 246 in Aldermanic District 11 to 784 in District 4, and EMS responses ranged from 642 in District 11 to 4,636 in District 4. Appendix B shows the number of fire deaths, fires and other hazard incidents, and medical responses for each Aldermanic District, and the rate of fires per 1,000 population.



EMS responses account for about three-quarters of Fire Department Aruns. Like fire alarms, the number of emergency medical alarms is usually highest in the summer.

The majority of EMS responses required Basic Life Support (BLS), which includes patient evaluation, monitoring of pulse, blood pressure, and breathing, bandaging wounds and splinting fractures, and the performance of Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and cardiac defibrillation. Sixty-one Fire Department vehicles are equipped with defibrillators, a life-saving device used to control irregular heart activity. A Basic Life Support alarm usually results in dispatch of a single BLS unit, which may be an engine, ladder truck, or life-saving squad staffed by EMT Firefighters. Almost all members of the Milwaukee Fire Department are trained as Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT), and some have received additional training to qualify them as Paramedics.

Although CPR and defibrillation can be administered as part of Basic Life Support, any call to 911 which indicates a life-threatening condition, including a person who is not breathing or has no pulse, receives an Advanced Life Support response. More than 40% of EMS responses needed Advanced Life Support, requiring a higher degree of training and medical technology to administer drugs and use specialized equipment. The Fire Department's eight paramedic units respond to Advanced Life Support incidents requiring higher levels of intervention.

The MFD responded, on average, to 43 fire and hazard alarms each day this year, and to 136 medical alarms. Both numbers include false alarms. Thirty-six firehouses throughout the City allow rapid response to the scene of an incident. Fire Department personnel and equipment were on scene within five minutes of the reporting phone call in more than 90% of the incidents to which the MFD responded.

On average, a responding unit spent almost an hour on an ALS response, 40 minutes on a fire or hazard response, and about 26 minutes on a BLS response. All categories have great variations in time

depending on the situation. Approximately one in ten incidents required an hour or more from the time a Fire Department response was dispatched until personnel and equipment were available for another assignment, including any time necessary to clean and refit equipment. Such incidents are likely to involve multiple responding units. About twenty incidents each week required two hours or more for personnel and equipment. In more than half of all incidents, including those which turned out to be false alarms, responding units were available for other assignments within 20 minutes.

The MFD has a service contract with the village of West Milwaukee to provide full fire and EMS service, and all service statistics cited in this report include West Milwaukee. In addition, the MFD has an EMS backup agreement with Milwaukee County suburbs. This year, the Department made 424 suburban responses: 98 to Greenfield, 75 to Wauwatosa, 70 to Oak Creek, 49 to Shorewood, 31 to South Milwaukee, 30 to Cudahy, 23 to St. Francis, 13 each to Brown Deer and Glendale, nine to West Allis, five to Whitefish Bay, four to Greendale, two to Bayside, and one each to Fox Point and River Hills.

## APPENDIX A SUMMARY OF 2001 INDEX CRIMES IN COMPARISON CITIES

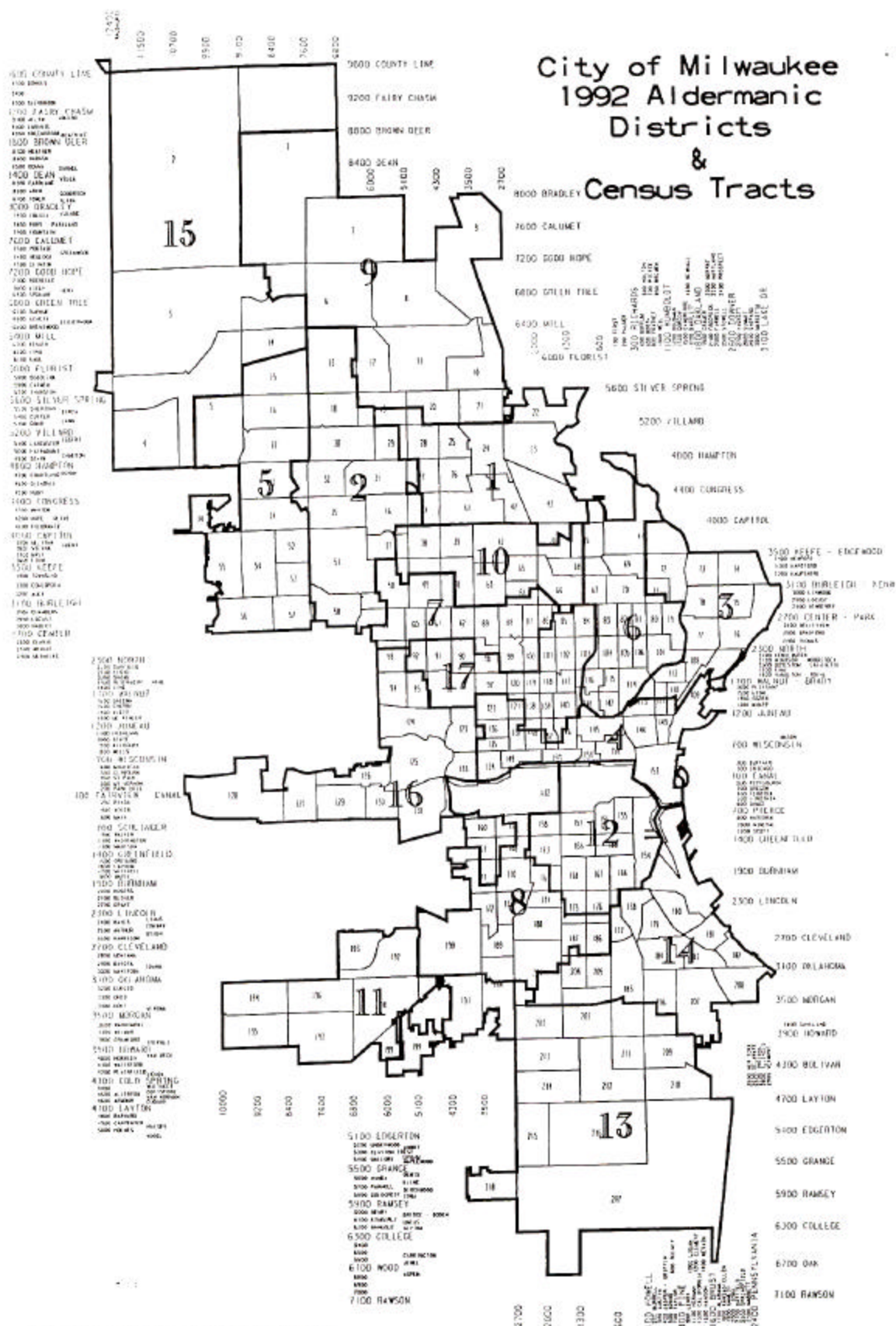
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION								
CITY	Homicide	Rate	Rape	Rate	Robbery	Rate	Ag.Aslt.	Rate
<b>Milwaukee</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>2,913</b>	<b>488.0</b>	<b>2,128</b>	<b>356.5</b>
Austin	26	4.0	262	39.9 *	1,171	178.4	1,670	254.4
Boston	65	11.0	361	61.3	2,523	428.3	4,412	748.9
Denver	45	8.1	317	57.2 *	1,250	225.4	1,462	263.6
El Paso	20	3.5	203	36.0	775	137.5	3,388	601.1
Memphis	156	24.0 *	482	74.1	4,337	667.1	5,883	904.9
Seattle	25	4.4	164	29.1	1,594	282.9	2,367	420.1
Washington	231	40.4	265	46.3 *	4,374	764.6	3,978	695.4

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION								
CITY	Burglary	Rate	Theft	Rate	Vehicle	Rate	Arson	Rate
<b>Milwaukee</b>	<b>6,680</b>	<b>1119.0</b>	<b>25,712</b>	<b>4307.1</b>	<b>7,893</b>	<b>1322.2</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>75.9</b>
Austin	7,439	1133.0 *	29,276	4459.0	3,366	512.7	144	21.9
Boston	4,222	716.6	17,608	2988.8	8,194	1390.8		#
Denver	5,642	1017.2	14,621	2636.1	6,935	1250.4	345	62.2
El Paso	2,553	452.9	22,039	3910.0	1,836	325.7	126	22.4
Memphis	15,867	2440.7	29,180	4488.5	9,530	1465.9	262	40.3
Seattle	6,684	1186.4	26,502	4704.2	8,755	1554.0	216	38.3
Washington	5,140	898.5	18,908	3305.3	7,030	1228.9	61	10.7

CITY	2000 Population	Violent Index	Rate	Property Index	Rate	Total Index	Rate
<b>Milwaukee</b>	<b>596,974</b>	<b>5,463</b>	<b>915.1</b>	<b>40,738</b>	<b>6,824.1</b>	<b>46,201</b>	<b>7,739.2</b>
Austin	656,562	3,129	476.6	40,225	6,126.6	43,354	6,603.2
Boston	589,141	7,361	1,249.4	30,024	5,096.2 #	37,385	6,345.7 #
Denver	554,636	3,074	554.2	27,543	4,966.0	30,617	5,520.2
El Paso	563,662	4,386	778.1	26,554	4,711.0	30,940	5,489.1
Memphis	650,100	10,858	1,670.2	54,839	8,435.5	65,697	10,105.7
Seattle	563,374	4,150	736.6	42,157	7,483.0	46,307	8,219.6
Washington	572,059	8,848	1,546.7	31,139	5,443.3	39,987	6,990.0

#Arson not reported for Boston - significance not tested for Property total or Index total.

\*Not significantly different from Milwaukee's rate (chi-square test, p>.01)



\*Prepared by the Information Center  
of the Department of City Development.

## APPENDIX B - FIRE AND MEDICAL RESPONSES

(excluding false alarms)

with Fire Deaths and Fire Rates per 1,000 population

ALDERMANIC District	Population	1999 FIRES*	2000 FIRES*	2001 FIRES*	FIRE* RATE	1991-2001 FIRE DEATHS	2001 MEDICAL
1	34,645	641	568	601	17.3	7	2,922
2	38,510	487	492	471	12.2	1	2,425
3	34,311	379	436	451	13.1	3	1,654
4	34,478	811	718	784	22.7	4	4,636
5	36,755	326	337	345	9.4	3	1,877
6	29,884	766	728	709	23.7	12	3,833
7	32,248	814	679	639	19.8	12	3,340
8	41,206	558	543	565	13.7	6	2,965
9	36,943	573	469	545	14.8	6	2,491
10	32,040	667	652	630	19.7	10	3,464
11	35,356	206	192	246	7.0	1	1,642
12	38,298	745	695	773	20.2	9 #	3,360
13	35,320	324	333	313	8.9	2	1,853
14	34,075	360	346	396	11.6	6 #	1,755
15	37,957	469	453	474	12.5		2,234
16	35,080	411	412	431	12.3	8 #	2,017
17	29,868	892	803	758	25.4	27 #	3,818
SUM	596,974	9,429	8,856	9,131	15.3	117	46,286
West Milwaukee		41	83	56			463
Out of City							395
MFD TOTAL		9,470	8,939	9,187		117	47,144

COMMENT Two deaths occurred in a single fire in District 16; there were four deaths in separate fires in District 17. Fire responses for the City, excluding false alarms, were up 2.6%, and medical responses were down 1.4% from 2000.

\* Includes non-fire hazardous emergencies.

# Districts which had fire fatalities this year.

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Rate is computed by dividing population by 1,000, then dividing the number of events (fires and other hazard emergencies) by that result. For example: District 1,  $34,645/1,000 = 34.645$  (number of thousands)  
 $601 \text{ fires}/34.645 = 17.3$ , the rate of fires per thousand residents.

This publication uses 17 Aldermanic Districts, as redistricted in April 1992, based on the 1990 U.S. Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992. Populations are according to the 2000 Census. Rates should not be compared to previous reports which used 1990 Census figures.

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION

Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 1**

2000 POPULATION

34,645

CRIME	1999 NO.	2000 NO.	2001 NO.	2001 RATE	p	% OF TOTAL	CITY TOTAL
HOMICIDE	10	18	9	2.6	ns >.6	6.9%	131
RAPE	25	24	30	8.7	+ <.01	9.9%	304
ROBBERY	216	226	225	64.9	+ <.01	7.7%	2,914
AGGR.ASLT.	203	164	146	42.1	ns >.03	6.9%	2,129
BURGLARY	397	538	528	152.4	+ <.01	7.9%	6,683
THEFT	1,560	1,356	1,493	430.9	ns >.9	5.8%	25,741
MV.THEFT	614	663	604	174.3	+ <.01	7.6%	7,980
ARSON	34	45	26	7.5	ns >.9	5.7%	453
SMPL.ASLT.	754	620	669	193.1	+ <.01	8.6%	7,793
CR.DAMAGE	529	549	578	166.8	ns >.2	6.1%	9,516
OTHER	1,214	1,155	1,199	346.1		7.2%	16,591

COMMENT: This Department reported at average or higher rates in all categories  
There were substantial decreases in homicide, motor vehicle theft,  
and arson, and a continuing decrease in aggravated assaults.

Technical Note:

+ significantly higher than city rate; - significantly lower than city rate; ns not significantly different from city rate  
Numbers include reports later determined to be unfounded.

'Other' not tested for significance because it combines various crimes.

p is the statistical probability that the difference between the district rate and the city rate is due to chance variation.

If p is greater than .01, the difference is probably due to chance variation, and is not statistically significant.

If p is less than .01, the difference is statistically significant. p values derived from a two-by-two chi-square table:

district count

district population

city minus district

city minus district

This publication uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census.

Rates are based on the 2000 Census population; prior publications used the 1990 Census.

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION  
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 2**

2000 POPULATION

38,510

CRIME	1999 NO.	2000 NO.	2001 NO.	2001 RATE	p	% OF TOTAL	CITY TOTAL
HOMICIDE	9	1	7	1.8	ns >.6	5.3%	131
RAPE	10	22	16	4.2	ns >.3	5.3%	304
ROBBERY	211	197	187	48.6	ns >.9	6.4%	2,914
AGGR.ASLT.	83	64	73	19.0	- <.01	3.4%	2,129
BURGLARY	466	461	512	133.0	+ <.01	7.7%	6,683
THEFT	1,496	1,282	1,374	356.8	- <.01	5.3%	25,741
MV.THEFT	642	656	734	190.6	+ <.01	9.2%	7,980
ARSON	20	25	25	6.5	ns >.9	5.5%	453
SMPL.ASLT.	481	421	405	105.2	- <.01	5.2%	7,793
CR.DAMAGE	516	587	658	170.9	ns >.06	6.9%	9,516
OTHER	1,013	912	892	231.6		5.4%	16,591

COMMENT:

This District had increases in burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and criminal damage, but reporting rates remained average or lower in most categories.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION  
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 3**

2000 POPULATION

34,311

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>1999 NO.</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>2001 RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	1	1	2	0.6	ns >.03	1.5%	131
RAPE	9	15	4	1.2	- <.01	1.3%	304
ROBBERY	143	131	131	38.2	- <.01	4.5%	2,914
AGGR.ASLT.	60	43	60	17.5	- <.01	2.8%	2,129
BURGLARY	375	297	285	83.1	- <.01	4.3%	6,683
THEFT	1,876	1,553	1,683	490.5	+ <.01	6.5%	25,741
MV.THEFT	342	404	384	111.9	- <.01	4.8%	7,980
ARSON	7	3	10	2.9	- <.01	2.2%	453
SMPL.ASLT.	180	123	115	33.5	- <.01	1.5%	7,793
CR.DAMAGE	548	499	535	155.9	ns >.6	5.6%	9,516
OTHER	651	529	518	151.0		3.1%	16,591

COMMENT: This District reported at lower than average rates in most categories. There was a large increase in theft, the only category with a higher than average reporting rate.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION  
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 4**

2000 POPULATION

34,478

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>1999 NO.</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>2001 NO.</u>	<u>2001 RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	8	4	4	1.2	ns >.1	3.1%	131
RAPE	19	17	24	7.0	ns >.1	7.9%	304
ROBBERY	286	247	257	74.5	+ <.01	8.8%	2,914
AGGR.ASLT.	187	191	153	44.4	+ <.01	7.2%	2,129
BURGLARY	415	393	404	117.2	ns >.3	6.0%	6,683
THEFT	3,471	3,369	3,532	1024.4	+ <.01	13.7%	25,741
MV.THEFT	611	593	664	192.6	+ <.01	8.3%	7,980
ARSON	23	21	17	4.9	ns >.06	3.8%	453
SMPL.ASLT.	556	452	482	139.8	ns >.1	6.2%	7,793
CR.DAMAGE	706	800	769	223.0	+ <.01	8.1%	9,516
OTHER	1,897	1,525	1,717	498.0		10.3%	16,591

COMMENT: This District reported all categories at average or higher rates.  
Retail theft and fights in the downtown shopping and entertainment  
area are major factors.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION  
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 5**

2000 POPULATION

36,755

CRIME	1999 NO.	2000 NO.	2001 NO.	2001 RATE	p	% OF TOTAL	CITY TOTAL
HOMICIDE	3	0	4	1.1	ns >.1	3.1%	131
RAPE	11	10	6	1.6	- <.01	2.0%	304
ROBBERY	119	122	129	35.1	- <.01	4.4%	2,914
AGGR.ASLT.	37	32	39	10.6	- <.01	1.8%	2,129
BURGLARY	287	303	341	92.8	- <.01	5.1%	6,683
THEFT	854	983	1,108	301.5	- <.01	4.3%	25,741
MV.THEFT	338	435	502	136.6	ns >.6	6.3%	7,980
ARSON	10	12	12	3.3	- <.01	2.6%	453
SMPL.ASLT.	296	294	309	84.1	- <.01	4.0%	7,793
CR.DAMAGE	394	469	480	130.6	- <.01	5.0%	9,516
OTHER	628	593	604	164.3		3.6%	16,591

COMMENT: This District reported at lower than average rates in most categories. There have been continuing increases in burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and criminal damage.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION  
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 6**

2000 POPULATION

29,884

CRIME	1999 NO.	2000 NO.	2001 NO.	2001 RATE	p	% OF TOTAL	CITY TOTAL
HOMICIDE	12	21	12	4.0	ns >.02	9.2%	131
RAPE	37	31	31	10.4	+ <.01	10.2%	304
ROBBERY	296	278	275	92.0	+ <.01	9.4%	2,914
AGGR.ASLT.	269	250	255	85.3	+ <.01	12.0%	2,129
BURGLARY	521	473	564	188.7	+ <.01	8.4%	6,683
THEFT	1,991	1,815	2,122	710.1	+ <.01	8.2%	25,741
MV.THEFT	513	585	591	197.8	+ <.01	7.4%	7,980
ARSON	30	28	41	13.7	+ <.01	9.1%	453
SMPL.ASLT.	912	688	726	242.9	+ <.01	9.3%	7,793
CR.DAMAGE	558	525	540	180.7	+ <.01	5.7%	9,516
OTHER	1,771	1,415	1,443	482.9		8.7%	16,591

COMMENT: This District reported at higher than average rates in most categories.  
There were large increases in burglary and theft.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION  
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 7**

2000 POPULATION

32,248

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>1999 NO.</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>2001 RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	18	20	26	8.1	+ <.01	19.8%	131
RAPE	41	31	30	9.3	+ <.01	9.9%	304
ROBBERY	328	339	253	78.5	+ <.01	8.7%	2,914
AGGR.ASLT.	312	279	253	78.5	+ <.01	11.9%	2,129
BURGLARY	575	539	545	169.0	+ <.01	8.2%	6,683
THEFT	1,752	1,586	1,528	473.8	+ <.01	5.9%	25,741
MV.THEFT	699	669	623	193.2	+ <.01	7.8%	7,980
ARSON	71	80	44	13.6	+ <.01	9.7%	453
SMPL.ASLT.	857	716	739	229.2	+ <.01	9.5%	7,793
CR.DAMAGE	591	517	489	151.6	ns >.2	5.1%	9,516
OTHER	1,332	1,203	1,283	397.9		7.7%	16,591

COMMENT: This District reported at higher than average rates in most categories. There were continuing decreases in theft, motor vehicle theft, and criminal damage.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION  
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 8**

2000 POPULATION

41,206

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>1999 NO.</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>2001 NO.</u>	<u>2001 RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	7	13	13	3.2	ns >.1	9.9%	131
RAPE	11	28	15	3.6	ns >.1	4.9%	304
ROBBERY	148	144	162	39.3	- <.01	5.6%	2,914
AGGR.ASLT.	126	146	124	30.1	ns >.05	5.8%	2,129
BURGLARY	418	462	414	100.5	ns >.02	6.2%	6,683
THEFT	1,275	1,301	1,426	346.1	- <.01	5.5%	25,741
MV.THEFT	408	431	470	114.1	- <.01	5.9%	7,980
ARSON	24	41	51	12.4	+ <.01	11.3%	453
SMPL.ASLT.	567	497	442	107.3	- <.01	5.7%	7,793
CR.DAMAGE	867	853	816	198.0	+ <.01	8.6%	9,516
OTHER	1,014	948	1,044	253.4		6.3%	16,591

COMMENT: This District reported at average or low rates in most categories. However, there were continuing increases in theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION  
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 9**

2000 POPULATION 36,943

CRIME	1999 NO.	2000 NO.	2001 NO.	2001 RATE	p	% OF TOTAL	CITY TOTAL
HOMICIDE	3	1	2	0.5	ns >.02	1.5%	131
RAPE	16	24	15	4.1	ns >.3	4.9%	304
ROBBERY	160	141	154	41.7	ns >.04	5.3%	2,914
AGGR.ASLT.	97	97	118	31.9	ns >.2	5.5%	2,129
BURGLARY	376	379	390	105.6	ns >.2	5.8%	6,683
THEFT	1,507	1,394	1,473	398.7	- <.01	5.7%	25,741
MV.THEFT	479	587	563	152.4	+ <.01	7.1%	7,980
ARSON	27	20	19	5.1	ns >.07	4.2%	453
SMPL.ASLT.	508	499	536	145.1	ns >.01	6.9%	7,793
CR.DAMAGE	475	521	511	138.3	- <.01	5.4%	9,516
OTHER	980	952	1,191	322.4		7.2%	16,591

COMMENT: This District reported most categories at average rates, and was generally similar to past years.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION  
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 10**

2000 POPULATION

32,040

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>1999 NO.</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>2001 NO.</u>	<u>2001 RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	18	13	14	4.4	+ <.01	10.7%	131
RAPE	25	24	32	10.0	+ <.01	10.5%	304
ROBBERY	264	245	210	65.5	+ <.01	7.2%	2,914
AGGR.ASLT.	250	250	236	73.7	+ <.01	11.1%	2,129
BURGLARY	365	516	406	126.7	ns >.01	6.1%	6,683
THEFT	1,663	1,464	1,512	471.9	+ <.01	5.9%	25,741
MV.THEFT	492	615	447	139.5	ns >.3	5.6%	7,980
ARSON	53	55	47	14.7	+ <.01	10.4%	453
SMPL.ASLT.	894	770	801	250.0	+ <.01	10.3%	7,793
CR.DAMAGE	520	498	510	159.2	ns >.9	5.4%	9,516
OTHER	1,408	1,301	1,382	431.3		8.3%	16,591

COMMENT: This District reported at average or high rates. There were substantial one-year decreases in burglary and motor vehicle theft, and continuing decreases in robbery.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION

Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 11**

2000 POPULATION

35,356

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>1999 NO.</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>2001 NO.</u>	<u>2001 RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	0	0	0	0.0	<.01	0.0%	131
RAPE	2	6	2	0.6	<.01	0.7%	304
ROBBERY	22	25	29	8.2	<.01	1.0%	2,914
AGGR.ASLT.	20	14	30	8.5	<.01	1.4%	2,129
BURGLARY	152	116	178	50.3	<.01	2.7%	6,683
THEFT	680	628	825	233.3	<.01	3.2%	25,741
MV.THEFT	98	87	103	29.1	<.01	1.3%	7,980
ARSON	5	2	4	1.1	<.01	0.9%	453
SMPL.ASLT.	148	115	125	35.4	<.01	1.6%	7,793
CR.DAMAGE	337	344	365	103.2	<.01	3.8%	9,516
OTHER	389	314	428	121.1		2.6%	16,591

COMMENT:

This District reported all categories at lower than average rates, but had substantial increases in burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION  
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 12**

2000 POPULATION

38,298

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>1999 NO.</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>2001 NO.</u>	<u>2001 RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	15	11	10	2.6	ns >.5	7.6%	131
RAPE	30	25	27	7.0	ns >.07	8.9%	304
ROBBERY	301	288	289	75.5	+ <.01	9.9%	2,914
AGGR.ASLT.	266	196	153	39.9	ns >.1	7.2%	2,129
BURGLARY	563	504	429	112.0	ns >.9	6.4%	6,683
THEFT	1,622	1,591	1,782	465.3	+ <.01	6.9%	25,741
MV.THEFT	508	545	574	149.9	+ <.01	7.2%	7,980
ARSON	69	87	64	16.7	+ <.01	14.1%	453
SMPL.ASLT.	842	637	619	161.6	+ <.01	7.9%	7,793
CR.DAMAGE	887	883	872	227.7	+ <.01	9.2%	9,516
OTHER	1,617	1,288	1,189	310.5		7.2%	16,591

COMMENT:

This District reported at rates higher than average in most categories. The District had continuing decreases in aggravated assault, burglary, and simple assault.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION  
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 13**

2000 POPULATION 35,320

CRIME	1999 NO.	2000 NO.	2001 NO.	2001 RATE	p	% OF TOTAL	CITY TOTAL
HOMICIDE	1	0	1	0.3	ns >.01	0.8%	131
RAPE	5	6	5	1.4	- <.01	1.6%	304
ROBBERY	31	28	34	9.6	- <.01	1.2%	2,914
AGGR.ASLT.	27	16	25	7.1	- <.01	1.2%	2,129
BURGLARY	185	116	223	63.1	- <.01	3.3%	6,683
THEFT	883	838	877	248.3	- <.01	3.4%	25,741
MV.THEFT	217	167	217	61.4	- <.01	2.7%	7,980
ARSON	7	9	4	1.1	- <.01	0.9%	453
SMPL.ASLT.	161	147	120	34.0	- <.01	1.5%	7,793
CR.DAMAGE	316	400	360	101.9	- <.01	3.8%	9,516
OTHER	439	386	408	115.5		2.5%	16,591

COMMENT: This District reported at lower than average rates in all categories except homicide, which was not significantly different from average.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION  
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 14**

2000 POPULATION

34,075

CRIME	1999 NO.	2000 NO.	2001 NO.	2001 RATE	p	% OF TOTAL	CITY TOTAL
HOMICIDE	1	1	2	0.6	ns >.03	1.5%	131
RAPE	6	3	11	3.2	ns >.1	3.6%	304
ROBBERY	56	48	67	19.7	- <.01	2.3%	2,914
AGGR.ASLT.	47	40	32	9.4	- <.01	1.5%	2,129
BURGLARY	295	326	365	107.1	ns >.3	5.5%	6,683
THEFT	1,140	1,069	1,087	319.0	- <.01	4.2%	25,741
MV.THEFT	189	245	227	66.6	- <.01	2.8%	7,980
ARSON	12	8	11	3.2	- <.01	2.4%	453
SMPL.ASLT.	269	222	205	60.2	- <.01	2.6%	7,793
CR.DAMAGE	446	545	560	164.3	ns >.4	5.9%	9,516
OTHER	533	507	473	138.8		2.9%	16,591

COMMENT: This District reported at low or average rates in all categories.

See Technical Note, District 1

**APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION**  
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 15**

2000 POPULATION

37,957

CRIME	1999 NO.	1999 NO.	2000 NO.	2001 RATE	p	% OF TOTAL	CITY TOTAL
HOMICIDE	2	5	1	0.3	ns >.01	0.8%	131
RAPE	12	15	8	2.1	- <.01	2.6%	304
ROBBERY	86	89	100	26.3	- <.01	3.4%	2,914
AGGR.ASLT.	76	57	56	14.8	- <.01	2.6%	2,129
BURGLARY	210	192	242	63.8	- <.01	3.6%	6,683
THEFT	1,496	1,300	1,258	331.4	- <.01	4.9%	25,741
MV.THEFT	356	402	385	101.4	- <.01	4.8%	7,980
ARSON	16	9	10	2.6	- <.01	2.2%	453
SMPL.ASLT.	474	421	426	112.2	- <.01	5.5%	7,793
CR.DAMAGE	372	399	417	109.9	- <.01	4.4%	9,516
OTHER	955	719	805	212.1		4.9%	16,591

COMMENT: This District reported at lower than average rates in all categories except homicide, which was not significantly different from average.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION  
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 16**

2000 POPULATION

35,080

CRIME	1999 NO.	2000 NO.	2001 NO.	2001 RATE	-p	% OF TOTAL	CITY TOTAL
HOMICIDE	9	1	3	0.9	ns >.08	2.3%	131
RAPE	15	11	5	1.4	- <.01	1.6%	304
ROBBERY	120	99	95	27.1	- <.01	3.3%	2,914
AGGR.ASLT.	80	60	69	19.7	- <.01	3.2%	2,129
BURGLARY	286	285	336	95.8	- <.01	5.0%	6,683
THEFT	1,049	983	1,110	316.4	- <.01	4.3%	25,741
MV.THEFT	329	374	347	98.9	- <.01	4.3%	7,980
ARSON	12	7	18	5.1	ns >.08	4.0%	453
SMPL.ASLT.	318	265	259	73.8	- <.01	3.3%	7,793
CR.DAMAGE	493	478	506	144.2	ns >.02	5.3%	9,516
OTHER	667	639	631	179.9		3.8%	16,591

COMMENT: This District reported at lower than average or average rates in all categories.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION  
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

**ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 17**

2000 POPULATION

29,868

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>1999 NO.</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>2000 NO.</u>	<u>2001 RATE</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CITY TOTAL</u>
HOMICIDE	15	15	21	7.0	+ <.01	16.0%	131
RAPE	37	38	43	14.4	+ <.01	14.1%	304
ROBBERY	416	370	317	106.1	+ <.01	10.9%	2,914
AGGR.ASLT.	381	350	307	102.8	+ <.01	14.4%	2,129
BURGLARY	617	473	521	174.4	+ <.01	7.8%	6,683
THEFT	1,844	1,464	1,551	519.3	+ <.01	6.0%	25,741
MV.THEFT	646	677	545	182.5	+ <.01	6.8%	7,980
ARSON	78	72	49	16.4	+ <.01	10.8%	453
SMPL.ASLT.	936	758	815	272.9	+ <.01	10.5%	7,793
CR.DAMAGE	672	503	550	184.1	+ <.01	5.8%	9,516
OTHER	1,566	1,318	1,385	463.7		8.3%	16,591

COMMENT: This District reported at higher than average rates in all categories. There were substantial one-year decreases in motor vehicle theft and arson, and continuing decreases in robbery and aggravated assault.

See Technical Note, District 1

## APPENDIX D

## CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2001 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
1		1	55	16	56	486	103	5	91	115	353	1281
2		3	15	14	69	302	120	2	126	128	198	977
3		2	12	12	34	164	69	4	94	91	109	591
4		1	9	5	14	129	31	0	26	27	53	295
5	2	2	27	23	80	390	124	1	125	101	235	1110
6			20	14	47	208	90	4	67	63	154	667
7		2	12	5	12	135	47	2	24	38	96	373
8			2	13	20	139	55	0	54	35	103	421
9		3	15	4	23	125	45	0	59	46	77	397
10		3	15	17	57	91	57	3	58	50	108	459
11	1		12	10	49	119	46	2	37	60	83	419
12		2	15	21	47	120	59	1	73	47	121	506
13		1	26	9	58	140	74	5	39	71	99	522
14	1		7	3	38	68	25	1	45	26	62	276
15	1	1	15	8	41	120	66	4	58	47	121	482
16		1	10	4	33	96	41	0	37	34	48	304
17		1	29	3	41	178	94	3	33	69	91	542
18	2	4	12	10	20	86	38	1	53	32	123	381
19			14	13	34	81	56	0	55	49	97	399
20	1	1	19	13	36	124	52	3	46	45	75	415
21		3	21	12	55	188	49	3	65	64	173	633
22		1	5	6	20	71	19	1	27	23	53	226
23		2	21	15	60	150	57	2	59	63	113	542
24		3	32	14	40	175	54	3	79	55	166	621
25		1	15	13	44	125	46	4	69	55	105	477
26	2	2	21	5	49	125	56	3	62	43	113	481
27			8	6	32	45	21	1	34	20	37	204
28	1	4	17	21	34	84	45	5	52	42	92	397
29	2	1	9	8	20	63	42	0	31	25	44	245
30		1	12	3	60	121	71	7	33	79	57	444

## APPENDIX D

## CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2001 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
31		3	14	3	59	130	63	9	42	74	72	469
32		1	14	3	40	90	46	0	11	54	18	277
33	1	1	20	10	45	186	109	5	44	99	84	604
34		2	27	2	45	153	53	0	39	42	75	438
35	1	1	25	4	48	175	89	1	36	64	79	523
36	1	1	24	4	27	161	48	0	31	43	160	500
37			6	1	26	48	43	0	25	33	36	218
38			12	4	35	77	36	3	37	33	46	283
39		4	21	8	45	98	38	3	57	38	76	388
40	1	2	11	5	41	109	48	2	40	43	71	373
41		2	9	8	43	103	55	1	45	56	90	412
42	3	6	25	18	64	181	63	1	74	61	168	664
43	1	5	39	26	99	341	114	3	89	102	152	971
44	2	3	24	23	66	408	98	3	74	67	196	964
45	1	5	27	22	36	136	54	4	68	25	106	484
46	4	3	41	27	45	141	46	4	111	45	139	606
47		3	19	47	36	194	65	5	105	85	201	760
48	3	8	33	28	58	213	77	6	112	67	313	918
49	2	1	28	17	73	218	91	6	59	78	111	684
50	1	3	12	5	60	165	102	2	32	78	67	527
51		2	22	12	63	101	72	1	42	53	59	427
52		1	5	1	24	46	27	0	9	40	19	172
53			6		22	55	30	0	10	27	18	168
54			3		22	79	42	0	18	47	38	249
55			11	1	20	54	11	0	7	22	39	165
56			2		6	31	10	0	5	28	10	92
57			3	1	28	79	22	0	5	26	17	181
58			8	3	31	97	39	0	10	61	37	286
59		3	25	8	48	141	114	1	48	56	111	555
60	1		11	3	34	96	57	6	44	27	45	324

## APPENDIX D

## CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2001 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
61	1	2	20	22	57	100	67	1	63	34	90	457
62	6	3	23	28	46	106	38	3	83	40	140	516
63	1	1	29	34	78	237	36	4	121	77	203	821
64	7	2	23	32	38	166	32	8	84	45	166	603
65	3	6	13	30	32	134	38	7	96	52	143	554
66		4	36	47	40	204	55	7	108	41	178	720
67			15	12	16	104	26	3	47	23	99	345
68	1	2	20	24	33	134	34	4	65	51	138	506
69	1	6	18	27	39	107	36	5	93	39	108	479
70	1	3	25	45	42	174	43	7	115	55	200	710
71	1	1	14	12	38	117	52	4	27	29	47	342
72			10	6	36	119	35	1	16	33	41	297
73		1	8	1	13	94	12	1	4	33	26	193
74			1		12	31	5	0	2	5	26	82
75			3		27	94	24	0	3	25	16	192
76			7	2	7	139	21	0	8	41	47	272
77		1	15	9	31	217	51	0	4	86	62	476
78			19	12	27	215	34	0	8	76	75	466
79		1	22	2	27	67	41	3	11	26	20	220
80			22	13	39	107	44	1	34	40	71	371
81			15	13	13	69	30	3	45	19	61	268
82	2	3	10	11	26	79	35	4	33	24	71	298
83	1	3	18	21	26	138	27	1	66	30	122	453
84	1	2	18	23	31	114	37	7	54	28	93	408
85	1	3	21	27	16	94	30	3	57	32	74	358
86		2	13	16	21	88	20	1	46	16	84	307
87	1	4	12	19	30	87	24	2	58	41	90	368
88	3	2	43	40	53	156	41	3	86	37	163	627
89	2	3	11	19	67	88	29	5	43	38	83	388
90	6	4	51	45	52	120	40	6	93	59	210	686

## APPENDIX D

## CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2001 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
91	2	3	36	29	59	122	49	5	90	35	134	564
92		1	23	10	40	90	38	1	25	49	66	343
93			14	6	32	89	37	0	30	20	44	272
94		1	6		21	46	26	0	10	18	14	142
95			3	6	26	72	36	0	8	12	12	175
96	1	4	29	25	65	150	59	6	99	74	130	642
97	1	7	25	23	35	85	34	6	59	40	116	431
98	2		15	24	33	94	34	3	61	37	107	410
99	4	3	21	24	20	140	33	6	61	21	101	434
100	1	1	14	18	29	113	17	2	45	30	66	336
101		1	12	17	9	57	21	1	35	14	59	226
102	1	2	19	20	40	79	28	5	52	24	69	339
103		1	9	8	27	75	34	0	29	11	32	226
104	2		30	9	28	106	22	2	29	24	88	340
105			8	8	25	95	21	1	21	21	57	257
106		3	13	15	26	45	21	4	32	10	80	249
107	1	4	15	15	67	133	35	2	26	40	69	407
108			17	8	21	197	36	1	11	66	67	424
109	1	2	14	2	20	267	46	0	11	73	52	488
110	1	1	10	5	12	122	19	3	7	36	25	241
111			9	1	13	82	26	0	12	34	27	204
112			9	2	21	84	27	0	9	29	24	205
113		2	13	8	20	220	43	0	16	42	48	412
114		1	4	2	44	112	32	1	5	22	26	249
115			2	3	17	48	9	0	3	11	10	103
116			11	8	16	61	18	0	20	14	40	188
117			5	2	5	36	14	0	21	8	30	121
118		1	2	4	15	54	10	0	13	23	24	146
119	1	3	8	6	13	54	17	0	16	19	35	172
120	1	4	9	5	15	50	20	0	20	20	46	190

## APPENDIX D

## CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2001 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
121	1	1	9	5	19	53	21	3	20	24	35	191
122		1	25	13	46	105	69	1	55	60	91	466
123		1	15	10	32	154	33	0	38	35	64	382
124			4	4	34	93	32	2	18	34	74	295
125			3	2	18	51	17	0	3	27	28	149
126		1	2		9	61	13	1	10	17	27	141
127			2		4	25	5	0	1	8	15	60
128			4	3	6	54	7	0	11	21	45	151
129			3	3	21	64	25	2	14	30	21	183
130			1	2	8	50	7	1	8	30	16	123
131						2	1	0		1	0	4
132		4	20	4	56	226	45	1	20	54	148	578
133			2	6	7	59	19	0	11	19	37	160
134		3	16	18	33	132	51	1	48	37	88	427
135		6	33	16	26	111	54	2	71	19	118	456
136		1	18	11	61	123	57	0	46	45	79	441
137		4	43	23	40	237	36	1	49	42	181	656
138	3	2	3	3	5	38	14	2	17	14	25	126
139			5	7	7	16	8	0	14	5	14	76
140	1	1	5	14	18	55	15	1	28	14	35	187
141			1	2	5	54	18	0	16	12	18	126
142		1	3	1	19	146	25	0	3	35	17	250
143			5		5	95	19	0	7	26	25	182
144	1		11	13	24	307	39	0	24	76	179	674
145			6	14	10	359	44	1	24	60	237	755
146		3	13	8	39	178	40	1	33	70	70	455
147	1	1	10	16	33	162	32	1	28	41	94	419
148		3	9	3	23	142	22	2	21	29	79	333
149			26	8	22	325	48	0	28	65	69	591
150					8	112	10	0	4	17	13	164

## APPENDIX D

## CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2001 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
151			2		5	112	11	4	2	19	19	174
152		3	21	4	20	407	53	1	21	53	219	802
153	2		9	12	16	374	51	1	23	76	152	716
154		1	3	3	25	62	9	1	8	17	21	150
155			14	14	23	151	23	2	14	46	59	346
156			3	5	22	87	18	4	16	25	28	208
157		5	37	18	23	126	48	5	50	52	74	438
158		1	28	13	37	181	36	1	58	55	126	536
159	2	1	28	18	40	159	48	6	55	77	152	586
160	1	2	13	6	41	110	40	6	36	89	68	412
161	1	1	11	7	24	105	24	4	24	66	52	319
162	2		16	11	41	79	30	5	40	59	88	371
163		6	28	18	42	127	60	5	90	106	149	631
164	1	1	41	12	38	103	73	11	84	84	148	596
165		2	12	7	11	69	26	6	24	65	63	285
166		1	11	7	30	88	37	3	36	48	56	317
167	1	2	16	21	31	215	64	7	57	102	99	615
168	2	2	37	14	48	206	57	5	65	84	125	645
169		1	37	23	37	129	68	5	63	87	112	562
170	1		9	20	50	127	53	4	52	88	84	488
171	1		6	3	31	84	22	0	20	46	63	276
172			2	3	24	82	20	2	25	40	33	231
173	1	1	9	10	43	105	45	2	31	105	85	437
174	2	1	23	15	36	98	42	9	48	63	92	429
175	5	2	32	19	49	132	41	12	84	66	131	573
176		1	14	12	25	125	44	9	40	75	55	400
177	2	1	12	7	31	54	8	0	31	51	46	243
178			1	3	6	11		0	9	15	29	74
179	2	4	5	6	40	131	36	2	33	66	53	378
180		2	4	4	24	88	27	1	27	45	39	261

## APPENDIX D

## CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2001 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
181				1	18	48	12	0	4	29	15	127
182			2		4	35	10	1	1	30	8	91
183			9	6	24	79	18	1	16	45	44	242
184		1	3	1	14	73	14	0	5	48	33	192
185			9	2	31	139	9	1	9	38	53	291
186		1	10	11	33	80	31	3	34	53	41	297
187	1	3	9	11	24	104	46	3	26	52	59	338
188		2	4	4	12	40	25	3	23	37	37	187
189	3		3	1	10	77	15	1	10	44	39	203
190		2	4	1	33	89	13	2	11	55	44	254
191			1	2	19	76	14	0	17	54	41	224
192			7	1	17	55	5	0	18	22	21	146
193					13	18		0	4	22	22	79
194			1	3	14	58	5	1	11	22	27	142
195					7	25	5	1	8	31	18	95
196			3		9	58	10	0	8	28	41	157
197			2	2	19	78	12	0	9	48	31	201
198			5	2	23	74	10	0	19	54	104	291
199			1		33	48	9	1	8	29	17	146
200		2	11	7	33	394	41	1	30	68	141	728
201		1	9	6	37	123	27	0	21	64	109	397
202			4	1	19	93	17	0	9	40	29	212
203			2	1	46	88	17	1	13	49	21	238
204		2	11	2	33	114	28	2	17	44	43	296
205		2	5		35	98	21	2	11	40	23	237
206			4	2	32	107	10	0	10	45	29	239
207			1	1	38	63	15	0	16	35	23	192
208			2		25	54	11	0	5	35	26	158
209			1	4	12	35	8	0	4	22	18	104
210			5		9	19	2	0	6	13	19	73

## APPENDIX D

## CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2001 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
1		1	55	16	56	486	103	5	91	115	353	1281
2		3	15	14	69	302	120	2	126	128	198	977
3		2	12	12	34	164	69	4	94	91	109	591
4		1	9	5	14	129	31	0	26	27	53	295
5	2	2	27	23	80	390	124	1	125	101	235	1110
6			20	14	47	208	90	4	67	63	154	667
7		2	12	5	12	135	47	2	24	38	96	373
8			2	13	20	139	55	0	54	35	103	421
9		3	15	4	23	125	45	0	59	46	77	397
10		3	15	17	57	91	57	3	58	50	108	459
11	1		12	10	49	119	46	2	37	60	83	419
12		2	15	21	47	120	59	1	73	47	121	506
13		1	26	9	58	140	74	5	39	71	99	522
14	1		7	3	38	68	25	1	45	26	62	276
15	1	1	15	8	41	120	66	4	58	47	121	482
16		1	10	4	33	96	41	0	37	34	48	304
17		1	29	3	41	178	94	3	33	69	91	542
18	2	4	12	10	20	86	38	1	53	32	123	381
19			14	13	34	81	56	0	55	49	97	399
20	1	1	19	13	36	124	52	3	46	45	75	415
21		3	21	12	55	188	49	3	65	64	173	633
22		1	5	6	20	71	19	1	27	23	53	226
23		2	21	15	60	150	57	2	59	63	113	542
24		3	32	14	40	175	54	3	79	55	166	621
25		1	15	13	44	125	46	4	69	55	105	477
26	2	2	21	5	49	125	56	3	62	43	113	481
27			8	6	32	45	21	1	34	20	37	204
28	1	4	17	21	34	84	45	5	52	42	92	397
29	2	1	9	8	20	63	42	0	31	25	44	245
30		1	12	3	60	121	71	7	33	79	57	444

APPENDIX D

CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2001 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
211			1	2	19	33	8	0	4	18	24	109
212	1		2	1	16	42	6	0	11	28	26	133
213		1	2	2	11	55	12	1	5	15	28	132
214			3	1	12	78	22	2	15	46	56	235
215		1	2		8	45	5	0	12	19	34	126
216		1	5	3	28	149	72	0	14	33	49	354
217		1	1	4	15	126	36	1	18	45	61	308
218				1	8	24	6	0	6	10	17	72
unspec.											1	1
											0	
TOTALS	131	304	2,914	2,129	6,683	25,741	7,980	453	7,793	9,516	16,591	80,235